

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1750.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.

PRICE 4d.
Stamped Edition, 5d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

WORDSWORTH DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

The Prelude, or Growth of a Poet's Mind.
An Autobiographical Poem. By W. Wordsworth. 8vo. Moxon.

If the child be the father to the man, the young man is doubly the father of the old one. This poem is Wordsworth from 1799 to 1805, and it is the most correct picture of him to the latest day of his long life. It seems to us as if time had changed nothing in him during the space of nearly half a century. The identity is extraordinary. The number of years, spent indeed more in comparative rural retirement than among the busy haunts of men, had made him no better acquainted with them. Of him it never could be said that the noblest study of mankind was man—he hardly studied them at all. He studied Nature; and became more and more enthusiastic under her influences, which had inspired his very childhood. The simplicities of humankind, as far as they were connected with her, became objects of poetic worship with him; but in all it is singular to observe how the real, and not the ideal, excited his emotions and exercised his genius. He was not creative, he was not imaginative in any high sense; he was feelingly alive to human actualities and beauties of nature, and thence his compositions had their charms of touching truth and admirable description. We merely indicate these salient points, and do not dwell upon them with critical paraphrase. Our poetical readers, we trust, will find them enough, and observe how applicable they are to, and how amply borne out by the poem before us. In it they will see the descriptive, the didactic, the philosophy, the pathetic, to which we have alluded, and Nature the Goddess enthroned above them all. They will also see the playful feature which was eminently distinctive of the Poet; and occasionally the very simple or infantile, which raised the objection to some of his earlier efforts, but not carried to excess in *The Prelude*; and they will remark that the sensuous is altogether absent, and that the sublime formed no part of the aspirations of Wordsworth.

The Prelude is, or ought to have been, the first division of *The Recluse*, of which *The Excursion* was the second; and of what would have been, as projected, the third and concluding portion, we are told,—

"The first book of the First Part of the *Recluse* still remains in manuscript; but the Third Part was only planned. The materials of which it would have been formed, have, however, been incorporated, for the most part, in the Author's other publications, written subsequently to the *Excursion*."

The whole is addressed to the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, between whom and the author the warmest personal friendship and glowing literary union subsisted through life. The poem traces the mind of its writer, and is truly a psychological autobiography. It

Enlarged 240.]

opens with *Orus quando te aspiciam*, enlarged upon and beatified. Escaped from the labour-oppressed city to the enjoyments of the country, the inspiration is inhaled with its delightful scenery and balmy airs, to be embodied in immortal song. The growth of Wordsworth's mind whilst pursuing this design, may be illustrated by a few passages, copied as the time advances through the five years' cycle of his theme:—

"Fair seed-time had my soul, and I grew up
Fostered alike by beauty and by fear:
Much favoured in my birth-place, and no less
In that beloved Vale to which ere long
We were transplanted—there were we let loose
For sports of wider range. Ere I had told
Ten birth-days, when among the mountain slopes
Frost, and the breath of frosty wind, had snapp'd
The last autumnal crocus, 'twas my joy
With store of springes o'er my shoulder hung
To range the open heights where woodcocks run
Along the smooth green turf. Through half the night,
Scudding away from snare to snare, I plied
That anxious visitation:—moon and stars
Were shining o'er my head; I was alone,
And seemed to be a trouble to the peace
That dwelt among them. Sometimes it befel
In these night wanderings, that a strong desire
O'erpowered my better reason, and the bird
Which was the captive of another's toil
Became my prey; and when the deed was done
I heard among the solitary hills
Low breathings coming after me, and sounds
Of undistinguishable motion, steps
Almost as silent as the turf they trod."

As boyhood advanced to maturity, during a youth nursed by poetic circumstances, he in-
vokes Coleridge, and we read at various parts:

"Should neither I be taught
To understand myself, nor thou to know
With better knowledge how the heart was framed
Of him thou lovest; need I dread from thee
Harsh judgments, if the song be loth to quit
Those recollected hours that have the charm
Of visionary things, those lovely forms
And sweet sensations that throw back our life,
And almost make remotest infancy
A visible scene, on which the sun is shining?
"One end at least hath been attained: my mind
Hath been revived, and if this genial mood
Desert me not, forthwith shall be brought down
Through later years the story of my life.
The road lies plain before me."

"Those incidental charms which first attached
My heart to rural objects, day by day
Grew weaker, and I hasten on to tell
How Nature, intervenient till this time
And secondary, now at length was sought
For her own sake. But who shall parcel out
His intellect by geometric rules,
Split like a province into round and square?
Who knows the individual hour in which
His habits were first sown, even as a seed?
Who that shall point as with a wand and say
'This portion of the river of my mind
Came from yon fountain?'"

"I had known
Too forcibly, too early in my life,
Visitations of imaginative power
For this to last: I shook the habit off
Entirely and for ever, and again I stand,
In Nature's presence stood, as now I stand,
A sensitive being, a creative soul."

The discipline and consummation of the
Poet's mind runs thus:—

"This history is brought
To its appointed close: the discipline
And consummation of a Poet's mind,
In everything that stood most prominent,
Have faithfully been pictured; we have reached
The time (our guiding object from the first)
When we may, not presumptuously, I hope,
Suppose my powers so far confirmed, and such
My knowledge, as to make me capable
Of building up a Work that shall endure.
Yet much hath been omitted, as need was;

Of books how much! and even of the other wealth
That is collected among woods and fields,
Far more: for Nature's secondary grace
Hath hitherto been barely touched upon,
The charm more superficial that attends
Her works, as they present to Fancy's choice
Apt illustrations of the moral world,
Caught at a glance, or traced with curious pains.

"Finally, and above all, O Friend! (I speak
With due regret) how much is overlooked
In human nature and her subtle ways,
As studied first in our own hearts, and then
In life among the passions of mankind,
Varying their composition and their hue,
Where'er we move, under the diverse shapes
That individual character presents
To an attentive eye."

But we leave these self-paintings for some
of the more general beauties of this delightful
publication. School studies:—

"How Gustavus sought
Help at his need in Dalecarlia's mines:
How Wallace fought for Scotland; left the name
Of Wallace to be found, like a wild flower,
All over his dear Country; left the deeds
Of Wallace, like a family of Ghosts,
To people the steep rocks and river banks,
Her natural sanctuaries, with a local soul
Of independence and stern liberty.
Sometimes it suits me better to invent
A tale from my own heart, more near akin
To my own passions and habitual thoughts;
Some variegated story, in the main
Lofty, but the unsubstantial structure melts
Before the very sun that brightens it,
'Tis into air dissolved! Then a wish,
My best and favourite aspiration, mounts
With yearning toward some philosophic song
Of Truth that cherishes our daily life;
With meditations passionate from deep
Recesses in man's heart, immortal verse
Thoughtfully fitted to the Orphean lyre;
But from this awful burthen I fall soon
Take refuge and beguile myself with trust
That mellow years will bring a ripper mind
And clearer insight. Thus my days are past
In contradiction; with no skill to part
Vague longing, happily bred by want of power,
From paramount impulse not to be withstood,
A timorous capacity from prudence,
From circumspection, infinite delay,
Humility and modest awe themselves
Betray me, serving often for a cloak
To a more subtle selfishness; that now
Locks every function up in blank reserve,
Now dupes me, trusting to an anxious eye
That with intrusive restlessness beats off
Simplicity and self-presented truth."

Picture of skating when a boy, worthy of
Crabbe:—

"And in the frosty season, when the sun
Was set, and visible for many a mile
The cottage windows blazed through twilight gloom,
I heeded not their summons: happy time
It was indeed for all of us—for me
It was a time of rapture! Clear and loud
The village clock tolled six,—I wheeled about,
Proud and exulting like an untired horse
That cares not for his home. All shod with steel,
We hissed along the polished ice in games
Confederate, imitative of the chase
And woodland pleasures,—the resounding horn,
The pack loud chiming, and the hunted hare,
So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
And not a voice was idle; with the din
Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron; while far distant hills
Into the tumult sent an alien sound
Of melancholy not unnoticed, while the stars
Eastward were sparkling clear, and in the west
The orange sky of evening died away.
Not seldom from the uproar I retired
Into a silent bay, or sportively
Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous throng,
To cut across the reflex of a star
That fled, and, flying still before me, gleamed
Upon the glassy plain; and oftentimes,
When we had given our bodies to the wind,
And all the shadowy banks on either side
Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning still
The rapid line of motion, then at once

Have I, reclining back upon my heels,
Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliffs
Wheeled by me—even as if the earth had rolled
With visible motion her diurnal round!
Behind me did they stretch in solemn train,
Feebler and feebler, and I stood and watched
Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep.

"Ye Presences of Nature in the sky
And on the earth! Ye Visions of the hills!
And Souls of lonely places! can I think
A vulgar hope was yours when ye employed
Such ministry, when ye through many a year
Haunting me thus among my boyish sports,
On caves and trees, upon the woods and hills,
Impressed upon all forms the characters
Of danger or desire; and thus did make
The surface of the universal earth
With triumph and delight, with hope and fear,
Work like a sea?"

Infancy!—

"Blest the babe,
Nursed in his Mother's arms, who sinks to sleep
Rocked on his Mother's breast; who with his soul
Drinks in the feelings of his Mother's eye!
For him, in one dear Presence, there exists
A virtue which irradiates and exalts
Objects through widest intercourse of sense.
No outcast he, bewildered and depressed:
Along his infant veins are interfused
The gravitation and the filial bond
Of nature that connect him with the world.
Is there a flower, to which he points with hand
Too weak to gather it, already love
Drawn from love's purest earthly fount for him
Hath beautified that flower; already shades
Of pity cast from inward tenderness
Do fall around him upon aught that bears
Unightly marks of violence or harm.
Emphatically such a Being lives,
Frail creature as he is, helpless as frail,
An inmate of this active universe.
For feeling has to him imparted power
That through the growing faculties of sense
Doth like an agent of the one great Mind
Create, creator and receiver both,
Working both in alliance with the works
Which it beholds.—Such, verily, is the first
Poetic spirit of our human life,
By uniform control of after years.
In most, abated or suppressed; in some,
Through every change of growth and of decay,
Pre-eminent till death.

From early days,
Beginning not long after that first time
In which, a Babe, by intercourse of touch
I held mute dialogues with my Mother's heart,
I have endeavoured to display the means
Whereby this infant sensibility,
Great birthright of our being, was in me
Augmented and sustained."

Periods of poetical indulgence:—

"Among the favourites whom it pleased me well
To see again, was one by ancient right
Our inmate, a rough terrier of the hills;
By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger and unearth the fox
Among the imperious crags, but having been
From youth our own adopted, he had passed
Into a gentler service. And when first
The boyish spirit flagged, and day by day
Along my veins I kindled with the stir,
The fermentation, and the vernal heat
Of poetry, affecting private shades
Like a sick Lover, then this dog was used
To watch me, an attendant and a friend,
Obedient to my steps early and late,
Though often of such dilatory walk
Tired, and uneasy at the halts I made.
A hundred times when, roving high and low,
I have been harassed with the toil of verse
Much pains and little progress, and at once
Some lovely image in the song rose up
Full-formed, like Venus rising from the sea;
Then have I darted forwards to let loose
My hand upon his back with stormy joy,
Caressing him again and yet again.
And when at evening on the public way
I sauntered, like a river murmuring
And talking to itself when all things else
Are still, the creature trotted on before;
Such was his custom; but whenever he met
A passenger approaching, he would turn
To give me timely notice, and straightway,
Grateful for that admonishment, I hushed
My voice, composed my gait, and, with the air
And mien of one whose thoughts are free, advanced
To give and take a greeting that might save
My name from piteous rumours, such as wait
On men suspected to be crazed in brain."

His old Dame teacher:—

"Her smooth domestic life,
Affectionate without disquietude,
Her talk, her business, pleased me; and no less
Her clear though shallow stream of piety
That ran on Sabbath days a fresher course."

With thoughts unfelt till now I saw her read
Her Bible on hot Sunday afternoons,
And loved the book, when she had dropped asleep
And made of it a pillow for her head."

A stranger encountered in a lonely spot by moonlight:—

"Still his form
Kept the same awful steadiness—at his feet
His shadow lay, and moved not."

Autumn eve near winter:—

"I heard,
After the hour of sunset yester-even,
Sitting within doors between light and dark,
A choir of redbreasts gathered somewhere near
My threshold,—minstrels from the distant woods
Sent in on Winter's service, to announce,
With preparation artful and benign,
That the rough lord had left the surly North
On his accustomed journey. The delight,
Due to this timely notice, unawares
Smote me, and, listening, I in whispers said,
"Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be
Associates, and, unscared by blustering winds,
Will chant together." Thereafter, as the shades
Of twilight deepened, going forth, I spied
A glow-worm underneath a dusky plume
Or canopy of yet unwithered fern,
Clear-shining, like a hermit's taper seen
Through a thick forest. Silence touched me here
No less than sound had done before; the child
Of Summer, lingering, shining, by herself,
The voiceless worm on the unfrequented hills,
Seemed sent on the same errand with the choir
Of Winter that had warbled at my door,
And the whole year breathed tenderness and love."

Our next is a specimen of the playful. An exquisite London preacher, among the sights of the capital, is perfect portraiture:—

"Nor did the Pulpit's oratory fail
To achieve its higher triumph. Not unfelt
Were its admonishments, nor lightly heard
The awful truths delivered thence by tongues
Endowed with various power to search the soul;
Yet ostentation, domineering, off
Poured forth harangues, how sadly out of place!
There have I seen a comely bachelor,
Fresh from a toilette of two hours, ascend
His rostrum, with seraphic glance look up,
And, in a tone elaborately low
Beginning, lead his voice through many a maze
A minute course; and, winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking eyelet, small,
And only not invisible, again
Open it out, diffusing thence a smile
Of rapt irradiation, exquisite.
Meanwhile the Evangelists, Isaiah, Job,
Moses, and he who penned, the other day,
The Death of Abel, Shakspeare, and the Bard
Whose genius spanned o'er a gloomy theme
With fancies thick as his inspiring stars,
And Ossian (doubt not, 'tis the naked truth)
Summoned from streamy Morven—each and all
Would, in their turns, lend ornaments and flowers
To entwine the crook of eloquence that helped
This pretty Shepherd, pride of all the plains,
To rule and guide his captivated flock."

A fine touch of a mechanic with a sickly child, may contrast pathos with this piece of humour:—

"A Father—for he bore that sacred name—
Him saw I, sitting in an open square,
Upon a corner-stone of that low wall,
Wherein were fixed the iron pales that fenced
A spacious grass-plot; there, in silence, sate
This One Man, with a sickly babe outstretched
Upon his knee, whom he had thither brought
For sunshine, and to breathe the fresher air.
Of those who passed, and me who looked at him,
He took no heed; but in his brawny arms
(The Artificer was to the elbow bare,
And from his work this moment had been stolen)
He held the child, and, bending over it,
As if he were afraid both of the sun
And of the air, which he had come to seek,
Eyed the poor babe with love unutterable."

An uneasy soldier-politician looking out for the news from abroad, is given at one stroke:—

"Or mused, his sword was haunted by his touch
Continually, like an uneasy place
In his own body."

His democratic sympathies with France,
till the delusion was dissolved, are a good
deal dwelt upon, and he travelled and resided
for some time in the country. He then
writes,—

"But though not deaf, nor obstinate to find
Error without excuse upon the side

Of them who strove against us, more delight
We took, and let this freely be confessed,
In painting to ourselves the miseries
Of royal courts, and that voluptuous life
Unfeeling, where the man who is of soul
The meanest thrives the most; where dignity,
True personal dignity, abideth not;
A light, a cruel, and vain world cut off
From the natural inlets of just sentiment,
From lowly sympathy and chastening truth;
Where good and evil interchange their names,
And thirst for bloody spoils abroad is paired
With vice at home. We added dearest themes—
Man and his noble nature, as it is
The gift which God has placed within his power,
His blind desires and steady faculties
Capable of clear truth, the one to break
Bondage, the other to build liberty
On firm foundations, making social life,
Through knowledge spreading and imperishable,
As just in regulation, and as pure
As individual in the wise and good."

A noble sentiment:—

"There is
One great society alone on earth:
The noble Living and the noble Dead."

And to conclude this branch with a bit of Nature's scenery, on Snowdon:—

"As I looked up,
The Moon hung naked in a firmament
Of azure without cloud, and at my feet
Resting a silent sea of hoary mist.
A hundred hills their dusky backs upheaved
All over this still ocean."

The historical progress of *The Prelude* goes
over school-days, Cambridge, vacation, book-
reading; vacation and Cambridge again; tour
to the Alps; London with its lions, theatres,
Bartholomew Fair; remembrance of Burke,
&c., Westmoreland, and Mary of Buttermere;
the residence in France, revolutionary person-
ages and events, visions of liberty and consequent
disappointments. From these passages
we select a few miscellaneous extracts. At
Cambridge,—

"Imagination slept,
And yet not utterly. I could not print
Ground where the grass had yielded to the steps
Of generations of illustrious men,
Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
Through the same gateways, sleep where they had slept,
Wake where they waked, range that inclosure old,
That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.
Place also by the side of this dark sense
Of noble feeling, that those spiritual men,
Even the great Newton's own ethereal self,
Seemed humbled in these precincts thence to be
The more endeared. Their several memories here
(Even like their persons in their portraits clothed
With the accustomed garb of daily life)
Put on a lowly and a touching grace
Of more distinct humanity, that left
All genuine admiration unimpaired."

"Beside the pleasant mill of Trompington
I laughed with Chaucer in the hawthorn shade;
Heard him, while birds were warbling, tell his tales
Of amorous passion. And that gentle Bard,
Chosen by the Muses for their Page of State—
Sweet Spenser, moving through his clouded heaven
With the moon's beauty and the moon's soft pace,
I called him Brother, Englishman, and Friend!
Yea, our blind Poet, who, in his later day,
Stood almost single; uttering odious truth—
Darkness before, and danger's voice behind,
Soul awful—if the earth has ever lodged
An awful soul—I seemed to see him here
Familiarly, and in his scholar's dress
Bounding before me, yet a stripling youth—
A boy, no better, with his rosy cheeks
Angelical, keen eye, courageous look,
And conscious step of purity and pride.
Among the band of my compeers was one
Whom chance had stationed in the very room
Honoured by Milton's name. O temperate Bard!
Te it confest that, for the first time, seated
Within thy innocent lodge and oratory,
One of a festive circle, I poured out
Libations, to thy memory drunk, till pride
And gratitude grew dizzy in a brain
Never excited by the fumes of wine
Before that hour, or since."

We have quoted so far that we might have
the only chance of appealing from Words-
worth drunk to Wordsworth sober. College
life with him is thus described:—

"Such life might not inaptly be compared
To a floating island, an amphibious spot
Unsound, of spongy texture, yet without
Not wanting a fair face of water weeds

And pleasant flowers. The thirst of living praise,
Fit reverence for the glorious Dead, the sight
Of those long vistas, sacred catacombs,
Where mighty *minds* lie visibly entombed,
Have often stirred the heart of youth, and bred
A fervent love of rigorous discipline.—
Alas! such high emotion touched not me.
Look was there none within these walls to shame
My easy spirits, and discountenance
Their light composure, far less to instil
A calm resolve of mind, firmly addressed
To puissant efforts. Nor was this the blame
Of others but my own; I should, in truth,
As far as doth concern my single self,
Misdeem most widely, lodging it elsewhere:
For I, bred up 'mid Nature's luxuries,
Was a spoiled child, and rambling like the wind,
As I had done in daily intercourse
With those crystalline rivers, solemn heights,
And mountains, ranging like a fowl of the air,
I was ill-tutored for captivity;
To quit my pleasure, and, from month to month,
Take up a station calmly on the perch
Of sedentary peace."

Still the university itself does not escape,
and the thoughts are very applicable just now,
when reform is the question:—

"Be Folly and False-seeming free to affect
Whatever formal gait of discipline
Shall raise them highest in their own esteem—
Let them parade among the Schools at will,
But spare the House of God. Was ever known
The witless shepherd who persists to drive
A flock that thirsts not to a pool disliked?
A weight must surely hang on days begun
And ended with such mockery. Be wise,
Ye Presidents and Deans, and till the spirit
Of ancient times revive, and youth be trained
At home in pious service, to your bells
Give seasonable rest, for 'tis a sound
Hollow as ever vexed the tranquil air;
And your officious doings bring disgrace
On the plain steeples of our English Church,
Whose worship, 'mid remotest village trees,
Suffers for this. Even Science, too, at hand
In daily sight of this reverence,
Is smitten thence with an unnatural taint,
Loses her just authority, falls beneath
Collateral suspicion, else unknown.
This truth escaped me not, and I confess,
That having 'mid my native hills given loose
To a schoolboy's vision, I had raised a pile
Upon the basis of the coming time,
That fell in ruins round me. Oh, what joy
To see a sanctuary for our country's youth
Informed with such a spirit as might be
Its own protection; a primeval grove,
Where, though the shades with cheerfulness were filled,
Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds
In under-coverts, yet the countenance
Of the whole place should bear a stamp of awe;
A habitation sober and demure
For ruminating courses; a domain
For quiet thoughts to wander in; a haunt
In which the heron should delight to feed
By the shy rivers, and the pelican
Upon the cypress spire in lonely thought
Might sit and sun himself.—Alas! Alas!
In vain for such solemnity I looked;
Mine eyes were crossed by butterflies, ears vexed
By chattering popinjays; the inner heart
Seemed trivial, and the impress without
Of a too gaudy region.

"In serious mood, but oftener, I confess,
With playful zest of fancy did we note
(How could we less?) the manners and the ways
Of those who lived distinguished by the badge
Of good or ill report; or those with whom
By frame of Academic discipline
We were perforce connected, men whose sway
And known authority of office served
To set our minds on edge, and did no more.
Nor wanted we rich pastime of this kind,
Found everywhere, but chiefly in the ring
Of the grave Elders, men unscoured, grotesque
In character, tricked out like aged trees
Which through the lapse of their infirmity
Give ready place to any random sneer.
That chooses to be reared upon their trunks."

Facetious enough, and the sequel in the
manner of Collins:—

"'Tis enough to note
That here in dwarf proportions were expressed
The limbs of the great world; its eager strifes
Collaterally portrayed, as in mock fight,
A tournament of blows, some hardly dealt
Though short of mortal combat; and what'er
Might in this pageant be supposed to hit
An ardent rustic's notice, this way less,
More that way, was not wasted upon me—
And yet the spectacle may well demand
A more substantial name, no mimic show,
Itself a living part of a live whole,
A creak in the vast sea; for, all degrees

And shapes of spurious fame and short-lived praise
Here sat in state, and fed with daily alms
Retainers won away from solid good;
And here was Labour, his own bond-slave; Hope,
That never set the pains against the prize;
Idleness halting with his weary clog,
And poor misguided Shame, and witless Fear,
And simple Pleasure foraging for Death;
Honour misplaced, and Dignity astray;
Feuds, factions, flatteries, enmity, and guile
Murmuring submission, and bald government,
(The idol weak as the idolator),
And Decency and Custom starving Truth,
And blind Authority beating with his staff
The child that might have led him; Emptiness
Followed as of good omen, and meek Worth
Left to herself unheard of and unknown.

"Of these and other kindred notions
I cannot say what portion is in truth
The naked recollection of that time,
And what may rather have been called to life
By after-meditation. But delight
That, in an easy temper lulled asleep,
Is still with Innocence its own reward,
This was not wanting. Carelessly I roamed
As through a wide museum from whose stores
A casual rarity is singled out
And has its brief perusal, then gives way
To others, all supplanted in their turn;
Till 'mid this crowded men and moving things
That are by nature most unneighbourly,
The head turns round and cannot right itself;
And though an aching and a barren sense
Of gay confusion still be uppermost,
With few wise longings and but little love,
Yet to the memory something cleaves at last,
Whence profit may be drawn in times to come."

We conclude with a view of London, like
the Colosseum:—

"Rise up, thou monstrous anti-hill on the plain
Of a too busy world! Before me flow,
Thou endless stream of men and moving things!
Thy every-day appearance, as it strikes
With wonder heightened, or sublimed by awe—
On strangers, of all ages; the quick dance
Of colours, lights, and forms; the deafening din;
The comers and the goers face to face,
Face after face; the string of dazzling wares,
Shop after shop, with symbols, blazoned names,
And all the tradesman's honours overhead:
Here, fronts of houses, like a title-page,
With letters huge inscribed from top to toe,
Stationed above the door, like guardian saints;
There, allegoric shapes, female or male,
Or physiognomies of real men,
Land-warriors, kings, or admirals of the sea,
Boyle, Shakespeare, Newton, or the attractive head
Of some quack-doctor, famous in his day.

"Meanwhile the roar continues, till at length,
Escaped as from an enemy, we turn
Abruptly into some sequestered nook.
Still as a sheltered place when winds blow loud!
At leisure, thence, through tracts of thin resort,
And sights and sounds that come at intervals,
We take our way. A raree-show is here,
With children gathered round; another street
Presents a company of dancing dogs,
Or dromedary, with an antic pair
Of monkeys on his back; a minstrel band
Of savoyards; or, if the scene be alone,
An English ballad-singer. Private courts,
Gloomy as coffins, and unsightly lanes
Thrilled by some female vendor's scream, belike
The very shrillest of all London cries,
May then entangle our impatient steps;
Conducted through those labyrinths, unawares,
To privileged regions and inviolate,
Where from their airy lodges studious lawyers
Look out on waters, walks, and gardens green.

"Thence back into the throng, until we reach,
Following the tide that slackens by degrees,
Some half-frequented scene, where wider streets
Bring straggling breezes of suburban air.
Here files of ballads dangle from dead walls;
Advertisements, of giant-size, from high
Press forward, in all colours, on the sight;
These, bold in conscious merit, lower down;
That, fronted with a most imposing word,
Is, peradventure, one in masquerade.
As on the broadening stairway we advance,
Behold, turned upwards, a face hard and strong
In lineaments, and red with over-toil.

'Tis one encountered here and everywhere;
A travelling cripple, by the trunk cut short,
And stumping on his arms. In sailor's garb
Another lies at length, beside a range
Of well-formed characters, with chalk inscribed
Upon the smooth stones; the Nurse is here,
The Bachelor, that loves to sun himself,
The military Idler, and the Dame,
That field-ward takes her walk with decent steps.

"Now homeward through the thickening hubbub, where
See, among less distinguishable shapes,
The begging scavenger, with hat in hand;
The Italian, as he thrills his way with care,

Steadying, far-seen, a frame of images
Upon his head; with basket at his breast
The Jew; the stately and slow-moving Turk,
With freight of slippers piled beneath his arm!
"Enough;—the mighty concourse I surveyed
With no unthinking mind."

These rather desultory examples must suffice.
The lines to his sister, towards the conclusion,
are touchingly beautiful, and so are
all his recognitions of Coleridge and his genius.
But our space forbids farther indulgence.
The *Prelude* must augment the fame of William Wordsworth; and that is saying all.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Hints towards Reforms, &c. By Horace Greeley. New York: Harpers.

MR. GREELEY appears to be a popular American lecturer and writer, and we find in his volume materials enough to justify that position. That we differ from, nearly as much and often as we agree with him, is neither here nor there. Some of his views are striking enough to merit notice on this side of the water, and we think we will subserve the good cause of spreading general information by offering a few remarks on these *Hints*. The style is a little Carlylish; and indeed it is curious to observe how much our contemporary's peculiar style is infecting the literary language of publication wherever the English tongue is spoken. In Mr. Greeley we have the addition of some Americanisms, such as to be "actualized," the "avails" of bargains, &c. &c., all which tend to vary, if not to enrich or strengthen, the style. But the author is modest, and says:—

"I am quite aware that the Literary merits of this volume are inconsiderable indeed. But this work has a loftier and worthier aim than that of fine writing. It aspires to be a mediator, an interpreter, a reconciler, between Conservatism and Radicalism—to bring the two into such connexion and relation that the good in each may obey the law of chemical affinity, and abandon whatever portion of either is false, mistaken or outworn, to sink down and perish. It endeavours so to elucidate and commend what is just and practical in the pervading demands of our time for a Social Renovation that the humane and philanthropic can no longer misrepresent and malign them as destructive, demoralizing or infidel in their tendencies, but must joyfully recognise in them the fruits of past and the seeds of future Progress in the history of our Race."

The design, therefore, is highly laudable, and all the great topics of the times are discussed with no intemperate or partisan spirit. Labour and its wages, Education and its fruits, Temperance, Fourierism, Communism, flogging in the navy, the punishment of death, trade strikes, the Church and religious opinions, and reforms of sundry kinds, furnish the subjects; from which we venture to select two examples as most deserving the attention of our readers, and especially of our legislators and commercial classes. On trade and its retail, Mr. Greeley states:—

"Do you ask *why* the rate of mercantile profit is too high? Count the number of stores in any county, and you have a ready answer. There are five to ten times as many persons employed in and subsisting by trade as there need or should be. As the taxes of a nation must be in proportion to the number and salaries of those quartered on its treasury, so the profits of trade must be graduated by the number they are required to support. If twenty mercantile establishments are kept up where

three would be abundant, the average advance on the cost of the goods must be three or four times what it should be. Of course, we do not forget the use of competition in counteracting selfish rapacity, but there are ways of attaining the good here contemplated far more cheaply than by employing twenty men to do the work which three could do better.

"We shall have an end of this. The diversification of industrial pursuits will do much to promote it. As a general rule, the profit charged on any article to the consumer is proportioned to the distance from the point of production. A fabric which the manufacturer will gladly sell to the people of his own county for five per cent. on its cost, and think he is doing well, will sell a thousand miles away at twenty per cent., and across a continent at fifty or even a hundred. When the nations of the earth shall have become wise enough to purchase freely of each other such raw materials as the nature of their soil or climate forbids them respectively to produce, each fabricating and commingling for itself, the aggregate tax levied on labour by traffic will be immensely diminished. But that is a work of time.

"The more immediate instrumentalities through which a reduction of this tax is to be effected, are, as briefly as may be stated, the substitution of Cash payment for Credit as the common law of mercantile transactions, and an immense and systematic extension of Advertising. And though on these heads I have little to offer that is novel, I would earnestly commend them to public attention.

"Credit, I need hardly affirm, is an excellent, an indispensable thing, but grossly abused, as excellent things are apt to be. It ought to be based on substantial security. We give credit to a bank-note which we know to be based upon and secured by a deposit of state stocks in the public coffers of our state; we give credit to the man who proffers a pledge of undoubted property for the punctual payment of his debt; we give credit to the man we thoroughly know as a man of integrity and pecuniary ability. So far all is legitimate, though it should still appear that the person giving credit is thoroughly able so to do. Credit should be given because the creditor is able and willing to intrust some share of his means to the less fortunate debtor, and not merely because the former is a seller and the latter a buyer. Selling and giving credit are two entirely distinct operations, and one should never suppose nor involve the other.

"But the existing system of mercantile credit is as loose and vicious as it could be and not lead directly to general ruin. Our importers buy in Europe on credit; our manufacturers are too often constrained to sell through commission-houses on credit—not because they desire or are really able to give it, but because such is the course of trade, and they must conform to it or not sell at all, except at a ruinous sacrifice. The jobber, of course, jobs on credit, and when his payments crowd him he is forced to credit not less, but more; for his stock in store will not pay his notes, but when turned into retailers' paper, though not absolutely known to be good, it can, well indorsed, be ground into cash. It is no mystery, therefore, that a failing house has lots of bad paper among its assets; it is as natural as life. It has been making sales to keep the mill going, and could not stop to be nice. Thus green country youth, not worth a thousand dollars in the world, but backed up by such letters as most people will write or sign without much consideration or conscience, can come here and get in debt for five thousand dollars' worth of goods, and have no legitimate claim to credit for one-fourth the amount. These they go back to retail, and then to credit, to Tom, Dick, and Harry at glorious prices, but with dubious prospects of payment. The notes fall due all around; payment is demanded; a part of the retailer's customers have paid in work on a new store, or in provisions, furniture, or fuel, for his family; a few pay punctually, their goods costing them twenty to forty per

cent. more than they need if there were no such thing as mercantile credit; others pay at the end of an execution, and of course pay nearer a hundred per cent. more than the cash value; many have started for 'the west,' or have no tangible property, and never pay. Finally, but not when due, the retailer pays twenty to fifty per cent. of his debt, compromises with his creditors, and is ready to begin again. The jobber pays the importer and the commission-house if he can. The upshot is, that the goods are not half paid for—but those who paid at all have paid far too much. The whole transaction has been an encouragement to knavery, improvidence, and over-trading; for, if there were no system of mercantile credit, not half those now engaged in trade could pretend to be in it at all. They could not buy a decent stock of goods if obliged to pay for them; and a system of cash sales would speedily reduce profits so that a petty business would not be worth doing. The mere simplification of business consequent on the disuse of credit in trade, would save half the time and talent now absorbed in mercantile pursuits. The selling of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods in a county, by two or three establishments, entirely for ready pay, need not engross the time of ten persons in all; while selling the same goods through ten or fifteen concerns, with the usual paraphernalia of day-book, ledger, note-book, &c., winding up with the interposition of lawyers, sheriff, county court, &c., will keep at least fifty employed the year round."

The author then strongly enforces the value of "extensive advertising," and gives a device in that respect which the *Literary Gazette* would have no objection to carrying largely and effectually into practical utility!

"If, for example, (says he,) somebody has discovered—as I see stated in a southern paper—a substance, or chemical compound, which will dispense with the labour now required in washing clothes, or the half of it, at a very small cost, the owners of his patent may spend fifty thousand dollars a-year in advertising it, and then not spend enough. There are inventions within my knowledge worth hundreds of thousands, if the patentees knew how, and had the enterprize, to bring them home to the knowledge of all interested; these failing, they will never realize twenty thousand. Whoever can supply this city cheapest with almost any article in general use, or can cheaply furnish an article which will meet a general want hitherto more expensively met, can not advertise too much, if he knows how to advertise at all. And yet many a dealer in our city pays a thousand dollars more for an eligibly located store than he need pay in a less frequented street, and does not pay a hundred dollars a-year for advertising! He willingly pays a thousand dollars merely to let some ten thousand people know that he has certain articles to sell, but grudges five hundred dollars as the cost of extending the same knowledge to millions!"

Our next quotation, on the question, "What Free Trade is Doing," strikes us forcibly in its Transatlantic significance:—

"You ought to go to England," said a mercantile friend lately from Europe the other day, 'to see how triumphant is the success of the Free Trade Policy there.'

"Indeed! is it?—I had not heard that the British Poor Rates had fallen off materially. Is the Labour of England better paid and subsisted than it was ten years ago? If it is, the fact is new to me."

"My friend could not say that Labour was higher or Paupers fewer in Great Britain under what is called Free Trade than they had been previously. Indeed, the condition of Labour and the extension or diminution of Pauperism did not seem to have specially engaged his attention abroad. But he had seen Commerce active, Business prosperous, London swelling on every side, Liverpool extending

its borders, Manchester and Leeds increasing their looms and mills, and capitalists plethoric and satisfied. They told him that England was flourishing under her present policy, and he joyfully believed it. Had he gone into the workshops and dwellings of the Labouring Poor—of the spinners, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, stevedores, &c.—and inquired as to the condition and wages of the millions who just manage to exist there, he would have learned that those millions were never more scantily paid, more meagrely fed, nor more utterly wretched and hopeless than they are in this year of grace 1850. If the blessings of Free Trade have been realized around the London Docks and the Welsh iron-mines, in the mills of the Cobdens and the banks of the Barings, they have never yet travelled down to the shops of the toiling and the cottages of the humble.

"But this is not the whole truth that demands consideration.

"I bear no ill will to England. She is in part the land of my ancestry. She has produced many great and noble men, to whom the world is deeply indebted. Among the predominant characteristics of her people, are many which challenge admiration—patient courage, fortitude under adversity, laborious energy, and love of home and kindred. I as warmly desire the well-being of her people as of any other except our own, and yet—say rather, because of this—I desire and hope for the downfall of that Commercial and Manufacturing supremacy which she now enjoys. I believe such an ascendancy by any one nation over others, is based on and compels the depression of Labour and the degradation of Man. So long as the whole world shall be laid under contribution to gild the palaces and expand the cities of Great Britain—so long as the Cotton, Wheat, Wool, Meat, and other staples of all nations are collected in the London and Liverpool docks to be fabricated and consumed by British skill and industry, and their product redistributed over the whole face of the earth, just so long must Labour everywhere be depressed and plundered. The wrong is in the system, and can not be averted by any modification of it. The British manufacturer may well say to his workers, 'I must have your services for a shilling or so per day; for how else can I pay the cost of bringing hither the Cotton of Alabama, the Pork of Ohio, and the Wheat of Illinois, and make my fabrics so cheap that they may undersell and drive out the rival American fabrics from the market of their own country?' Then the American manufacturer turns round upon his workers, and says, 'I can't sell my goods except at a loss, for the British fabrics are cheaper; I must have labour cheaper or shut up my works: say which it shall be!'—and they, clinging to their homes and an assured though meagre subsistence, say, 'Cut us down ten per cent. if you must; we will try to live under the reduction.' So down go the wages, and Yankee cloth is cheapened; but British capital gives the screw another wrench, and gets its labour still cheaper and consequently its cloth also; and there is a chance for our operatives to try another stage on the road to famine, and so on. The natural, inevitable tendency of this struggle of British Manufacturers to permeate and monopolize the markets of the world is to aggrandize Speculation and useless Traffic with the sweat and blood of helpless, undefended Toil. Labour is everywhere driven by it to bid against itself—is driven to engage in a cannibal warfare whereof the only issue is ruin. If there be for it a season of seeming prosperity here or there, the reaction is certain and terrible. Half the recompense which Labour fairly earns is swallowed up in the cost of taking its product from one country to undersell and ruin on their own soil the workers of another. And, bad as the job is, it is never thoroughly done. The moment the labour of one country or class has been thus undermined and crushed, it becomes a potent instrument for undermining and crushing the labour of others—perhaps of those who wrought its over-

throw. The lower the Capital and Commerce of any country can depress its Labour, the greater is their chance of securing bountiful gains—the more thorough is their command of the markets of the world. They can hold up when a business don't pay, or seek out some other investment; but Labour must delve on, even at ruinous rates; with it to stand idle is to famish. And even its victories are defeats; for, as the Spitalfields silk-weaver told Mr. Mayhew, 'We've driven the French out of the market in umbrellas and parasols; but the people are starving while they're driving of 'em out.'

"Earnestly believing, therefore, that the gigantic fabric of modern Commercial and Industrial Feudalism whereof Great Britain is the centre and soul is at deadly war with the vital interests of mankind, I do not rejoice in what men of business call the prosperity of England, for I believe it is based on the robbery of Labour at home and results in its depression and derangement abroad. I do not rejoice that Manchester builds new factories and London excavates new docks, for I see in these new instruments for the colonial subjugation and industrial depression of the rest of the world. Profoundly convinced that it is best for the Toiling Millions of all nations, Great Britain included, that each country should learn to spin and weave, to roll and hammer for itself, I regret any evidence afforded us that the retrograde policy anywhere gains ground. I would not regret that British Manufactures are expanding, British Commerce flourishing, British Revenue redundant, did I not feel that these are but links in the chain which holds Portugal in virtual vassalage, renders Brazil in effect a British colony, and leaves our own vast, fertile, and energetic country in her blindness to grind corn like Samson in the house of the Philistines. She ought to be out of debt, independent in her circumstances, with her labour fully employed and justly rewarded; yet tens of thousands of her people to-day vainly beg employment in her streets and villages, while, in the midst of peace and bounteous harvests, she is silently incurring a Foreign Debt of many millions per annum in the shape of Government and State Stocks, Railroad Bonds (for Iron that our workers would gladly make, and suffer for want of opportunity to make,) and other Stocks, Bonds, and Commercial balances generally. Why should we run in debt for the fruits of other nations' labour, while a superabundance of our own labour is left unemployed and famishing?—No, I do not rejoice in what is regarded as British prosperity; for I believe it is the upholding and apparent triumph of a system whose downfall is necessary to the emancipation and elevation of Labour throughout the world."

There is a great deal in this chapter to challenge both present consideration and future look-out. The end will come, and we will only take upon ourselves to hint, that under the present system America will receive from England this year five or six millions sterling more for a bad crop or bad supply and export of cotton, than it did last year for a plentiful crop; and that, consequently, our cotton manufactures must rise considerably in price for the English and foreign markets—a consumption devoutly to be deprecated. But to get free from free or any other trade, with which we seldom meddle, we shall shut the book with a modern counterblast against tobacco, against the annoyances, nuisances, and abominations of which, at home and abroad, we cordially set our faces, in common with all lovers of decorum, a respect for others, and cleanliness:—

"I wish (says Mr. Greeley) some budding Elia, not a slave to narcotic sensualism, would favour us with an essay on 'The Natural Affinities of Tobacco with Blackguardism.' The materials for it are abundant, and you have but to open your eyes (or

nostrils) in any city promenade, (glorious Boston excepted,) in any village bar-room, to find yourself confronted by them. Is Broadway sunny yet airy, with the atmosphere genial and inviting, so that fair maidens (and eke observing bachelors) throng the two shilling side-walk, glad to enjoy, and not unwilling to be admired? Hither (as Satan into Paradise, but not half so gentlemanly) hie the host of tobacco-smoking loafers, to puff their detested fumes into the faces and eyes of abhorring purity and loveliness, to spatter the walk, and often soil the costly and delicate dresses of the promenaders with their vile expectorations. And, even should the smokers forbear to besmear the outraged but patiently-enduring flag-stones with their foul saliva, the chewers will not be far behind (as the Revelator saw 'Death on the pale horse, and Hell following after,') industriously polluting the fair face of earth, as their precursors have poisoned the sweet breath of heaven. How long, oh! how long, must all this be suffered?

"I have intimated that the tobacco-consumer is—not indeed necessarily and inevitably, but naturally and usually—a blackguard; that chewing or smoking obviously tends to blackguardism. Can any man doubt it? Let him ride with uncorrupted senses in the stage or omnibus, which the chewer insists on defiling with the liquid product of his incessant labours, seeming unconscious of its utter offensiveness; and which even the smoker, especially if partly or wholly drunk, will also insist on transforming into a miniature Tophet by his exhalations, defying alike the express rule of the coach and the sufferer's urgent remonstrances, if he can only say, 'Why, there's no lady here.' ['No ladies' is his expression, but the plea is execrable enough, though expressed grammatically.] Go into a public gathering, where a speaker of delicate lungs, and an invincible repulsion to tobacco, is trying to discuss some important topic so that a thousand men can hear and understand him, yet whereinto ten or twenty smokers have introduced themselves, a long-nine projecting horizontally from beneath the nose of each, a fire at one end and a fool at the other, and mark how the puff, puffing gradually transforms the atmosphere (none too pure at best) into that of some foul and pestilential cavern, choking the utterance of the speaker, and distracting (by annoyance) the attention of the hearers, until the argument is arrested or its effect utterly destroyed. If he who will selfishly, recklessly, impudently, inflict so much discomfort and annoyance on many, in order that he may enjoy in a particular place an indulgence which could as well be enjoyed where no one else would be affected by it, be not a blackguard, who can be? What could indicate bad breeding and a bad heart, if such conduct does not? 'Brethren!' said Parson Strong, of Hartford, preaching a Connecticut election sermon, in high party times, some fifty years ago, 'it has been charged that I have said every Democrat is a horse-thief: I never did. What I did say was only that every horse-thief is a Democrat, and that I can prove.' So I do not say that every smoker or chewer is necessarily a blackguard, however steep the proclivity that way; but show me a genuine blackguard—one of the b'boys, and no mistake—who is not a lover of tobacco in some shape, and I will agree to find you two white blackbirds."

RELIGIONS.

The History of Religion. By John Evelyn. Edited, with Notes, by the Rev. R. M. Evanson, B.A. 2 vols. Colburn.

WE are indebted to the spirit of the publisher for this work, from which he could not anticipate a publisher's harvest, but which is nevertheless worthy of a place in the library of English theology, and is also acceptable as serving to complete a most popular author,

whose other productions* are now in process of being re-issued from the press in a cheap edition, and of the same size as this history. Yet, approving as we do of anything from John Evelyn's pen, the present treatise is (as our readers well know) removed from our jurisdiction by the nature of its subject. All we can do, consistently with our rules, is to allow the editor to speak for his task, and the author for his design. The Editor says:—

"In the earlier chapter of the First Volume there will be found coincidences of thought, and even expression, with writers who have subsequently handled the same topics; as, for instance, when treating of the moral government of the world, passages occur closely resembling the arguments of Bishop Butler, in his Analogy of Religion, who wrote, it need hardly be said, in the following century. In arguing, also, from Natural to Revealed Religion, Mr. Evelyn's illustrations are frequently identical with those of the modern Paley. It is not, of course, pretended that such subjects are handled in the same masterly way as by those eminent writers, who concentrated their mental forces upon, perhaps, a single branch of the many topics of this comprehensive Treatise: they are merely alluded to as further evidence, if any were wanted, of the versatility and originality of the Author's intellectual powers. In the Second Volume, wherein he professes to explain the true doctrines of Holy Scripture, and of the Church of England, the chief interest attaching to it will be found to consist in its value as an impartial interpretation of her Articles and Liturgy; conveyed, too, in a manner which shows he was not propounding new views, but merely stating them as understood by her members in his time. The inferences that may be drawn from the perusal of this portion of the work are too palpable to need comment here."

Evelyn himself says:—

"Living in an age wherein religion, piety, and even common honesty were made to subserve the ends and interests of dominion and ambition, or the advantages of some private party, and by men of all persuasions affecting empire, there was nothing left unattempted to support their avarice and pride. Fundamental laws and establishments being subverted; princes (who should protect them) murdered; the most solemn oaths violated; churches robbed; and the afflictions which the most innocent suffered of spoil, evil, imprisonment, and death itself, cried up as the effects of the zeal of a godly party. Ignorance and enthusiasm, hypocrisy and treason, universally reigning, and that whosoever did not receive this mark in his forehead, and not prostitute himself, soul and body, to propagate the interests of the most sacrilegious and unrighteous acquisitions, (that ever a rebellious and disobedient people maliciously and wantonly undertook) were looked upon as traitors, declared or clandestine enemies to the public weal. That men of all religions (or fancies, rather), Jews, Socinians, Anabaptists, Antinomians, Independents, Quakers, Pagans, and (what is worse) Atheists, and a thousand new sects and denominations, were protected and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party, and persons above ordinances, freely preaching, printing, and promoting their extravagant doctrines, and had advocates to plead for them; that, whilst the waters were troubled, the crafty fishers might cast in their hooks, and satiate themselves with spoil and booty; when I perceived the soberest pretenders countenanced one the other for the Supreme Power; that even the very sanctions and laws of Nature as well as of nations were violated; perjury justified and rewarded; Christian churches, and the folds of the true flock, made draught houses, and stables of horses and dens of wild beasts; the 'calves' set up, and the hierarchy usurped by every blind leader;

* Diary and Correspondence, 1st and 2nd volumes.

Scripture profaned and perverted; the tribunals and seats of justice corrupted; the aged dishonoured; that there were no commandments, no creed, no liturgy, no baptism, no catechism, no sacraments, no legal marriages, no discipline in the Church; that the schools were interdicted, the universities clouded and threatened; Christian feasts abolished; bishops and priests pronounced Antichristian; in sum, 'when there was no king in Israel, but every one did what was right in his own eyes.'

To reprove or remedy these evils, he wrote the history before us. To effect this he first contends for the evidence of a supreme God, and thence to establish his laws as laid down in the Scriptures, as expounded by the Church of England. Since then thousands of volumes have been written and published, and the argument not advanced one iota. London, during last week, showed in her streets such numbers of pale, white-kerchiefed gentlemen in black, that we could not help fancying a sort of *resurgam*, and that two centuries were but as the dream of a Sleepy Hollow; and in the same kind we have—

The History of the Early Puritans from the Reformation to the Opening of the Civil War in 1642. By J. B. Marsden, M.A. 8vo. Hamilton, Adams and Co. Hatchards.

THIS is on the other side, and paints the Puritans in far different colours from the foregoing delineation by Evelyn. Yet there is more than usual fairness in Mr. Marsden, and his work is altogether highly conciliatory. It shows, nevertheless, how closely the antagonism of the sixteenth century resembles that now existing in the nineteenth. The surplice was then, as now, the cause of controversy, and dissent assumed many shapes. Elizabeth pursued a severe and tyrannous policy:—

"Before Grindal's death, (A.D. 1583, we read) a terrible earnest had been given in the burning of two Dutch anabaptists at Smithfield. The venerable Foxe was still living, and wrote to the queen imploring that the reformation might not be stained with blood: but his entreaties failed. Several Romish priests were executed soon afterwards, not for popery so much as for their allegiance to a sovereign who had dethroned Elizabeth, and offered her kingdom as a lawful prey to catholic princes. A circumstance which occurred in 1573 gave the queen (whose great infirmity it was to be suspicious) a handle for severity against the whole body of the puritans. Birchett, a wild enthusiast if not a lunatic, persuaded himself that it was lawful to kill those who opposed the truth of the gospel: he rushed into the Strand out of the Temple, where he was a student, and stabbed a person whom he mistook for Hatton, afterwards lord keeper of the seals, because 'he was an enemy of God's word, and a maintainer of papistry.' There was some discussion on the question how he ought to be dealt with. Should he be burnt for heresy; hung as a felon; or put to death by martial law? The last alternative was chosen. But the poor wretch was now at least insane: he killed his keeper with one blow, again intending, he said, to have dispatched Hatton; and the next day, after his right hand had been struck off, he was hanged in the Strand. The law in these barbarous times made little or no allowance for mental aberration: it regarded the act, while it overlooked the motive. It was cruel to put the law in force against the person of a madman, but it was a far greater cruelty to charge a participation in his madness upon the puritans, and treat them as the instigators of his crime, or his insanity. Several ministers were soon afterwards deprived. One, who had been chaplain to Lord

Bacon, and was now the incumbent of St. Clement's in the Strand, was tried at Westminster for his nonconformity. It was proved he had baptized a child without using the sign of the cross, and that in the marriage-service he had omitted the ring. Refusing to subscribe, he was committed to close confinement, where he shortly died in poverty and great distress. A plot was soon got up, as it afterwards appeared, by one of the servants of Archbishop Parker, in which it was pretended that the puritans, encouraged by the Earl of Leicester, intended to assassinate both the lord treasurer and the archbishop. The archbishop fell into the snare, and the supposed conspirators were apprehended, amongst whom were three eminent puritan divines. But the evidence was contemptible. They were at once released, and the circumstance would not have deserved our notice, except that it tends to show the extraordinary panic which prevailed with regard to the motives and secret practices of the puritan party. Other ministers were silenced; some for trivial causes, others for preaching against the hierarchy; some because they did not wear the surplice; and others because they endeavoured to enforce a stricter discipline in the admission of communicants to the Lord's table. That many of them were men scrupulous, and even absurd, in their tenacity for trifles, is certain. One was confined in the gatehouse prison, for asserting that 'keeping the queen's birthday as a holiday, was to make her an idol;' and many of their objections were just as frivolous.

"It would be painful to recount the numerous cases of hardship and oppression—faithfully registered and transmitted to posterity by the sufferers and their friends—which now followed. The storm which had muttered around the venerable head of Grindal was not likely to spare inferior subjects. His death was the signal for the commencement of a system of intolerance under which puritanism, for a period of twenty years, suffered a persecution which, though neither to be compared with those of pagan nor of papal Rome, was still a disgrace to the reign of Elizabeth, and infamous to the memory of those who shared in it. It consigned to poverty, confiscation, imprisonment, and sometimes death, those who, with a piety the most fervent and a loyalty unimpeached, were guilty, as their greatest crime, of a conscience too scrupulous, or a stubborn self-will, bristling (often with very harmless menaces) when treated with contempt and cruelty."

By the end of Elizabeth's reign piety declined on all sides, and the accession and disputationary policy of her successor, James, led to no favourable change. At last the persecuted Puritans fled to America, and founded that great democratic republic, of which we cannot say in truth that it always adheres to their purest precepts, or acts upon their justest principles. But we have done enough to recommend this volume as an interesting record of their origin and progress, till we see them, so far changed by times and circumstances, as they are at the present day.

KENTISH ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lympne. By C. Roach Smith. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt. Small 4to. Smith.

DEDICATED to Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. No antiquarian volume could display a trio of names more zealous, successful, and intelligent on the subject of Romano-British remains than the three here presented—Roach Smith, the ardent explorer; Fairholt, the excellent illustrator; and Rolfe, the indefatigable collec-

tor. Let us at the same time do honour to Mr. Elliott, of Dymchurch, for the share he has had in these researches at Lympne, of which we have had the satisfaction to give an account in the *Literary Gazette* from time to time, as aught of interest was exhumed and brought to the light of day.

An able introductory chapter affords a concise but sufficient view of the Roman progress in Kent, and throughout the island, during their four hundred years of conquest, possession, and colonization. We then come to the works upon Richborough, the Rutupium of ancient times. A solid subterranean mass of building in the centre, with a cross upon it, has not been sufficiently explored to ascertain its use; but Mr. Smith observes,—

"Nothing short of a very extensive and systematic excavation of the entire area would indeed enable us to decide what foundations of buildings may yet remain beneath the stratum of made earth, from three to four feet thick, which is spread over this extensive circumvallation. That the subterranean building was constructed for some extraordinary and important purpose, is obvious from the fact, that nothing at all analogous to it has been discovered at any of the Roman stations in this country, or, as far as can be ascertained, on the continent. It would therefore appear that this extensive and peculiar structure was built for some great public object connected with the locality, which, as has been already shown, was the chief line of transit to and from Britain. It may not, therefore, be unreasonable to suppose that a place of such strength and security may have served as an arsenal for arms and other military equipments; and it may also have been used as a receptacle for provisions for the troops in emergencies, as well as a temporary and occasional storehouse for the corn, which, as we learn from Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xviii. cap. 1), was periodically transported out of Britain to Gaul and Germany."

We can afford no notion of the articles found here, without the aid of Mr. Fairholt's accurate prints; and we regret this the more, as they serve to illustrate the curious fact that certain forms, patterns, and materials for fictile vases, &c., were peculiar to particular localities or districts. Mr. Smith truly states that,—

"In the abundant examples of this useful art which are still daily brought to light at our very doors, to trace the footsteps of the Roman potters in widely-separated localities, to witness the diligence and perseverance with which they sought out the most eligible districts, to follow their course along the banks of rivers, in search of new beds of clay, to discover the *debris* of their potteries covering many consecutive miles, and even to examine the kilns themselves, and, from their construction and contents, to learn not only the modes of manufacturing, but also the peculiar varieties of pottery which were made in them. Thus are we enabled, at a glance, to appropriate particular classes of fictile ware to distinct and ascertained localities, and to decide what is of home and what is of foreign manufacture. For instance, when such as the cuts on the preceding page represent, are met with, we refer their parentage to Northamptonshire, a quantity of similar and analogous specimens having been discovered in that county on the sites of potteries, while these peculiar kinds are not found in other districts where different varieties were chiefly manufactured. In the group below we identify another class, of equally marked character, of which an immense quantity of fragments strew the Upchurch marshes, on the banks of the Medway, the site also of extensive potteries."

"One of the chief points of distinction between the ancient and modern fictile productions, is the

superior beauty and elegance of the former. Even the most common sorts, such as answered in place and service to the ordinary earthenware jugs and cups of the present day, possess a simplicity and delicacy of outline which we look for in vain in our own ware, or find only in direct copies from the antique." [This extract may be sufficiently understood without the engravings of the various types.]

The accounts of the *mortaria*, *amphore*, and other vessels, of the glass of several kinds, and the personal ornaments and domestic utensils found at Richborough, are valuable in themselves, but made more so from Mr. Smith's extensive experience, which has enabled him to state whereabouts objects of a similar or partially different nature have been discovered. Thus,—

"The bones and horns of the animals found in London, with Roman remains, are much of the same kind as those described above by Mr. Brown,* namely of the *bos longifrons*, sheep, goats, deer, and swine. At the Roman villa at Hartlip, in a deep pit, was a large quantity of the bones of the sheep, hog, horse, and ox, the last of which was ascertained to belong to the *bos longifrons*. A more extensive list has been sent me by Mr. P. B. Purnell, of the animal remains found at a Roman villa at Dursley, near Gloucester. It contains those of the horse, stag, fox, wild boar, hares, rabbits, mice, wild duck, chicken, goats, pigs, sheep, kids, lambs, rooks and small birds, cat, polecat, and a small kind of ox.

"The Rev. James Layton, of Sandwich, in a communication kindly made to me relative to the animal remains found at Richborough, observes: 'The major part consists of the common bones of the ox, sheep, and roebuck,—especially the first. I have seen one head also of the ox, with the frontal bone broken through, as if with a pole-axe, just as by a butcher of the present day. It may be noticed, too, that the oxen and sheep were small when compared with ours; and one is pleased with finding the account of Tacitus, in his Germany (*pecorum fecunda, sed plerumque improcera*), so well illustrated by the dirt-pits of Richborough. One specimen of the stag (*cervus elephas*), a very fine one, has come to my notice,—a metatarsal together with a lower jaw. But though the bones of deer are thus scarce, pieces of the horns are frequent. I have said *pieces*,—not fragments,—for they have been sawn into various lengths preparatory to their being formed into articles of common use. To similar purposes the larger bones of the ox and sheep were probably applied, which may account for no more of them being found. One *femur* of a dog about the size of a terrier, I picked up; but the presence of that animal was otherwise testified, by the marks of their teeth on the bones of others.'

"That Britain abounded in flocks and herds, is one of those facts, the concurrent testimony of ancient writers, by direct statement, as well as by incidental allusion, place beyond dispute or question. The fertility of the province was happily typified by Carausius, on his coins, under the representation of a woman milking a cow, and the appropriate legend, '*Ubertas Aug.*' Eumenius, a contemporary author, specifies, among other advantages which Britain then possessed, the vast quantity of cattle (*innumerabilis multitudo*).

"As might have been anticipated from the locality, oyster-shells are found in great abundance throughout Richborough; but they are plentifully met with also on the sites of Roman residences in all parts of the kingdom. Tusks of the boar were also numerous."

A prodigious amount of Coins have been dug up,—

"They are (says our author,) eminently valu-

* Mr. John Brown, the geologist, is here referred to, and a Report kindly communicated by him.—Ed. L. G.

able, because there can be no doubt as to their use and nature. They are what they were fifteen hundred or two thousand years since; we see them as they were then seen, read them as they were then read. Time, which has destroyed temples and theatres, and equally swept away, with unsparring hand, the public edifice and the private dwelling, has remitted the universal fatal sentence in favour of coins and medals, as if for the purpose of bequeathing a salutary lesson to ambition, by teaching remote posterity, through the vehicle of objects which, in their day, were comparatively of little extrinsic consideration,—the mere medium of daily traffic, and the representatives of the commonest necessities, as well as of the luxuries of life. How few of the grand works of ancient art and genius have stood uninjured by time and the still more destroying hand of man! How few of those yet extant can be conceived and understood, as when they existed in their unimpaired perfection! Yet coins,—the pence, halfpence, and farthings, of former times, have passed through the dangers of ages, buried safe beneath the ground upon which mighty cities and buildings, which seemed destined for eternity, have crumbled into ruins. And they come before us in exhaustless number, with a combination of the charms of sculpture and painting, equally rich as gems of art, and as historical pictures, showing, within the smallest compass, the fullest view of ancient times we possess. The difficulty is to say what, in art or history, is not impressed upon coins, or illustrated by them; and they possess this great advantage over most of the monuments of the ancient art,—they are individually numerous: a device or legend, if imperfect upon one specimen, can be corrected or restored by others. Inscriptions on stone or marble, by their obscurity or imperfection, often leave us perplexed and in doubt: the information recorded on coins is generally clear and obvious, and the most abbreviated words are usually explainable, either by comparison with others, on which they occur in a fuller form, or with the well-understood formulae which regulated the legends at certain times, and under peculiar circumstances. This advantage which coins possess over inscriptions on stone and marble, is not sufficiently appreciated by antiquaries, who often expend much labour in fruitless inquiries on the probable original reading of the latter, of which only a line, or a few words, may remain unobliterated; and wholly disregard the perfect legends and representations on coins, respecting which there can be no doubt or room for vague speculation and conjecture. Inscriptions are in no way to be undervalued: they often disclose historical facts, and help to guide to events, connected with particular localities, nowhere else recorded. But, passing over the great importance of coins, as implied in the wide range and unlimited ramifications of the science of numismatology, they are of the greatest use to the practical antiquary, by encouraging his researches, certifying the nature or the date of remains of doubtful period, or which want decisive characteristics.

"Leland, whose account of Richborough has previously been quoted in our volume, says, that time out of mind, as well as in his own days (upwards of three hundred years since), more Roman money had been found there than in any other place in England; and ocular evidence seems fully to confirm the literal truth of Leland's statement. It is computed that, within the last twenty years, Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Reader have collected, at least, two thousand specimens, and many more must have passed into other hands. If for the sake of forming an estimate of the amount in previous times, a calculation be made, at the same rate, for fourteen hundred years, we obtain a total of one hundred and forty thousand pieces found since the Romans abandoned Richborough: a large number, but probably not exceeding the actual quantity.

"The descriptive catalogue which follows, is almost exclusively compiled from the coins pre-

served in Mr. Rolfe's cabinet, which are in fair, or, at least, in legible condition."

Only one British specimen has been found. It is of Bericus, one of the British princes posterior to Cunobeline, and who,—

"Dio Cassius states, induced the emperor Claudius to send forces to Britain, to espouse his cause against the sons of Cunobeline, who had expelled him from the island. The first known coin of Bericus was found, about two years since, at Farley Heath, in Surrey. It is in gold, and reads, on the obverse, VERICOM.F., and on the reverse, REX., beneath a horse. To Mr. Akerman is due the credit of appropriating it to Bericus. The specimen, in silver, shown in the above cut, I detected, covered with rust, among Mr. Rolfe's miscellaneous Roman coins; and about the same time, another was discovered at Farley Heath, which supplies two letters on the obverse, wanting on the Richborough specimen. Restored, the coin may be read, obverse, (VERICV; or, VERICA; a sedent figure: reverse, (CO)MML.F.; two cornucopias resting upon a vase; in the centre, what is probably intended for a caduceus. This device, an emblem of abundance and prosperity, is purely Roman, as is the workmanship of all the coins of the British princes at this period, and for some time previous. The single cornucopia occurs on coins of the *Emilia* family, and the same object, double, between a caduceus, resting upon a globe, those of the *Antonia* family. The cornucopias and caduceus form the tasteful design on one of the terra cotta lamps recently discovered at Colchester. In all these instances the horns terminate in heads of animals."

With this extract we take our leave of a very interesting archaeological work; and have only to add, that Reculver and Lyme (as far as the latter has yet been investigated, see *Literary Gazette* during the last quarter,) are also illustrated in a like clear and satisfactory manner, and with the advantage of having much original information derived from their long buried treasures.

AFRICAN NATIVE TRIBES.

Seven Years' Service on the Slave Coast of Western Africa. By Sir H. Huntley. 2 vols. Newby.

'SPOSE den, dear readers, we have sailed for, and arrived on the African coast, chased and taken slavers, visited various parts, made acquaintance with the King of Bonny, seen a good deal of Kroomen, and other et ceteras inseparable from this sort of service; 'spose den, dear readers, we select sufficing extracts from a dozen consecutive pages as exemplifying the whole, and merely tell you that these volumes are filled with similar matter? Will you believe that we could not make a better review, or, at any rate, a more interesting one, of the work, if we tried ever so hard to be analytical and precise.

"It has already been shown how far the presence of trade has tended to influence the mind of the African population towards civilization, from Sierra Leone to the river Bonny; even aided by the missionary exertions and schools long established in the former place, civilization has hardly secured a lasting foundation, nor can it be said to have extended its limits at all beyond the mere precincts of the colony."

As it was a hundred years ago, Sir H. Huntley says it is now,—

"Precisely the same thing may be said of the African, save that he has been given a little insight into the value of the produce of his country,

and into the use of spirituous liquors, by the practical examples so often and so assiduously put before them by the professors already alluded to; the fact is simply this—every thing that trade can do to bring into acute operation low cunning, deception, and over-reaching, it has done upon the coast of Africa, for trade has been carried there, and left unsupported by any attempt of importance to instil into the native at the same time, the sound principles of religious honesty in all engagements; it has been a mere race, not between the European and native, but between the Europeans themselves, who by outbidding each other in knavery, have taught the native his lesson.

"There is also another practice, which commendable or otherwise, is legal and must be left for decision elsewhere, that prevails greatly to the discouragement of civilization; this consists in openly dealing with slave ships in the rivers, and with slave agents upon the coast; the slavers often come with no cargo on board, but with specie to purchase merchandize from the vessels trading at the respective places; these goods are then exchanged for slaves, and this at a moment when the European is exclaiming against slavery! Of course the African chief cannot understand this, and simply says—'Eh! man of war ship take slave ship—merchant ship bring all thing slave ship want for make slave!—me no sabbee how this proper thing,—'spose white man sabbee'—and deeming the problem no affair of his, he quietly again pursues his avocations."

Of native customs, the following particulars, if not quite new, are singular enough for repetition:—

"Whenever the chief of the old Calabar intends to marry, as the union is called here, or supposed to be dying, he selects some of his women as have been most pleasing to him during the period of life he has passed, either to be fattened for a bride, or otherwise to accompany him through the medium of the grave to his avocation in the next world, whatever that might be; but according to the learned of Calabar, a thin wife in those unknown regions is held on such occasions to bring discredit upon the mode of life followed by the chief who is now to become a member of their society; if he walked in with seven lank wives, he would be looked upon as a niggardly wretch, quite unworthy of the high station he had filled in the annals of the Calabar rulers, to avoid which, and purely in deference to the opinions of his new companions, a certain number of wives are put up to fat, and very much after the manner in which turkeys are fattened in England; neither the wife nor the turkey has anything whatever to say in the matter, both are 'crammed' long after all disposition to swallow has subsided, and, curiously enough, the system seems to answer equally well in either instance.

"Upon the present occasion seven young and well-conditioned wives were shut up in separate small apartments, every comfort and luxury which the attendants could provide and their minds suggest, were lavishly supplied in order to induce inactivity and flesh; towards the advance of the former nature had done much, and under a still and stuffing process the negress rapidly acquires a vast addition to her original charms, and those lines which the European deems graceful and fascinating are in the Calabar utterly exterminated in the wife upon whom a preparation for eternity has been inflicted, to arrive at a fit state for which she should as near as may be in every respect resemble the consistency of sweet bread. There is not much difficulty about the wives, for they are from infancy brought up to consider themselves altogether at the disposal of the men, and never dream of opposing themselves to their views, whatever those may be; so seven were selected for their comeliness and youth, (the duke [a chief called Duke Ephraim] himself being something upwards of seventy,) and as has been said shut up for fattening.

"The fears of the Duke became more and more

apparent, he repeatedly and anxiously enquired into the condition of his seven wives, and was much relieved by being assured of their progress towards the sweetbread climax, an intimation indeed which uniformly procured the duke some tranquil sleep. In the meantime the ministers of the duke's government felt every day their tenure of life weaker and weaker; it was with horror they observed the legs of their master swelling, and a flabby, loaded skin hanging over, rather attaching to his person; at length the appetite began to fail, the fried fish, monkey hotch-potch, and herring flavoured couscous ceased to attract him, and a palm oil ship having arrived, the person called the surgeon was requested to attend the duke."

In vain.

"At length the voice of wailing was heard within the precincts of the duke's mud-walled palace, and the tom-tom's incessant monotonous note varied the wild shrieks of despair, with which the demise of a duke of Calabar is always accompanied by those of his household. Duke Ephraim was no more! and preparations were in progress for his interment. During the time, however, that the corpse is above ground, the residence of the deceased is filled with people who come ostensibly to bewail the loss, and accordingly shriek, howl, sing, and leap, to express their intensity of grief, or to evince their respect for the departed in a public sense,—this is ostensibly the cause of the attendance, but the real object in view is to prevent the escape of those who are constitutionally to be sacrificed; a collateral object originates in the degree of civilization to which trade has elevated them,—this is, a desire to appropriate whatever they can of the loose effects of the defunct, and to feast ruthlessly upon what is rudely laid out for the occasion, until overcome by the effect of bad brandy, porter, and palm wine.

"After a time, when every thing is prepared for the burial of the departed chief, those to whom were entrusted the conduct of public affairs are led out to be sacrificed; the burial and execution are attended by anything rather than the emblems of mourning, and it is often the case that he is laid beneath the floor of his own residence; this gives but little trouble, as the ground is neither covered with brick, stone, wood, or anything else; it is the soil itself which forms the floor of an African native residence; there is also a feeling very much in favour of this method of disposing of the mortal remains of the dukes of Calabar. With reference to the ministers who are happy enough to be selected as his attendants in the next world, they are, after having been sacrificed, deposited in some convenient spot, from whence they may without much trouble resume their offices about the ghost of their late master; the method of depriving these officials of life is varied, generally from two to four are thought a sufficient staff to accompany the duke under his change of circumstances.

"With respect to the wives, who, however, are kept till they have arrived at a condition far surpassing the show cattle of royalty, and others, in England; they are generally permitted to leave the world without violence being done to the beauty of their persons, and the most popular method is swallowing poison, a decoction of which is made from the fruit of a tree found in profusion in this locality; after having taken a basin of it, the happy bride sinks into a lethargic state, apparently suffers no pain, and to all appearance she withdraws unconsciously into the grave, to meet again the chief of her heart, who is now supposed to have undergone a perfect restoration to youth and vigour. The women are utterly passive during this preparatory stage, nor do they appear to dread the day when they shall be declared fat enough to be sent to the embrace of their chief, from whom they have been for a time separated. None have been known to refuse food for the purpose of deferring their immolation; on the contrary, they have, while fattening, uniformly maintained a cheerful manner and fearless view of their certain fate.

"In the Cameroons, a different feeling prevails with reference to the attendants required by the chief in his grave; neither wives are fattened, nor are ministers of state held ready, for sacrifice. The chief is supposed to have been sufficiently occupied with these during his life, but, as if he had not been so with slaves, an indefinite number of them are murdered, every one of whom are supposed to congregate about the shade of the chief who has departed.

"As soon as the death has taken place, a certain number of strong stakes are driven in a line, far and firmly into the ground, one for each slave to be sacrificed; at a distance to form an acute angle, from the highest end of the stake, a crook, formed from the fork of a tree, is also firmly driven into the ground; these preparations being complete, (for the chief is all this time thought to be angrily waiting for his slaves, though nothing could be done before his death had taken place, because his demise must not be thought at all probable at any time,) from one hundred slaves to any number that the popularity of the chief may have suggested, or the slave ships have left, are brought out, they are fastened to the stakes, the body and arms being bound to them tightly with rope; a noose is then formed of another rope, which is placed round the upper part of the head of the unfortunate victim, the other end being rove in the crook, which is then strained down with all the strength of two or three men, appointed to perform this horrid duty, by which means the sinews of the back of the neck are exposed and rendered rigid; when this is completed, which if the sacrifice is large occupies some time, the first wretched creature, during the interval, suffering pain that makes ultimate death a relief to him, an inhuman savage comes forward with an axe, broad and heavy, with a short handle, and commencing with the first slave, strikes him a violent blow across the back of the neck, never failing to separate the sinews and vertebrae; sometimes the head falls off altogether, at other times it hangs down upon the chest; the executioner, regardless of the blood which spouts over him in passing, goes on in his execrable avocation, until the whole line of slaves have suffered, at which time the defunct chief is supposed to be fully appeased, and the removal of the bodies to the river side takes place, where, being thrown into the water, the sharks perform the remaining rites.

"In the face of these practices, there are still persons who ardently state, that trade will, and has effected a bias towards civilization upon the western coast of Africa; that it has effected an amelioration in savage life elsewhere, and is still effecting it, every one knows; but, upon this part of Africa, nothing has been gained upon the habits of the natives: they are now almost in the same state of barbarism as they were when first discovered; even in some parts it is now dangerous to trade, such for instance is the coast immediately after having rounded Cape Palmas, and for some two hundred miles eastward. Here, the natives have shown an extremely savage disposition, and have even succeeded in plundering some small trading vessels, the masters of which have incautiously allowed too great a number of them to come on board at the same time. Nothing seems to awe these natives so much as the presence of a large dog, to the exhibition of which animal the safety of more than one vessel trading here may be attributed. They have a horror of such a creature, and unless it is chained up, they will often not venture on board, anxious as they may be to obtain European merchandize in exchange for their gold dust and ivory, or palm oil, as it may be."

Enough of these barbarians; but those who like to hear more of murders, suicides, massacres, and local details and general politics, we have only to refer to these pages, which are fluently dressed up, in his own style, by he author of *Peregrine Scramble*. See *Literary Gazette*, ante.

SYDNEY: NEW SOUTH WALES.

Recollections of Sydney. By B. C. Peck. Mortimer.

WITH a plan of the capital of New South Wales, there is rather more of compilation and less of original matter in this volume than is warranted by its size. Aught new respecting so important a colony, especially when inviting emigration from the mother country, is, however, of so much interest, that we have selected the following extracts as likely to be acceptable to a number of readers. The periodical press is thus described:—

"As we proceed along George-street, in search of finer shops and more imposing edifices, the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald* on our left hand directs our attention to the newspaper literature of the colony. Here, then, Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax publish daily, for the benefit of their commercial and other readers, the *Morning Herald*; to which excellent and widely-circulated paper we may unscrupulously give the title of the *Times* of Sydney. St. Julian and Hawkesbury, at their office in King-street, offer the *Sydney Chronicle* three times a week to the especial notice of members of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The editors of the *Atlas* seek to please their dissenting readers by vehemently assailing in turn the Churches of England and of Rome. *Bell's Life in Sydney* gratifies the sporting characters of the city, to whom the annals of the turf and the ring are most acceptable; and a few weeks previously to our departure from Sydney in June, 1848, the *Daily Advertiser* had been added to the list of newspapers published in that city; among which the *Australian Journal* claimed the honour of the greatest age. We must not forget to mention the *Sydney Guardian*, a monthly newspaper especially devoted to the interests of the Church of England. A few of the more important provincial towns have their weekly organs of general and local intelligence. It is but justice to add, that the newspaper literature of New South Wales is, for the most part, wisely and temperately conducted, though in the columns of a few of the colonial papers may be found virulent party-spirited articles, not unworthy to appear in the *New York Star* or the *New York Family Spy*."

On the other hand,—

"There were fifty-nine applicants for publicans' general ale and beer licences, in the town and district of Parramatta, for the year commencing on the 1st July, 1849. We have unfortunately mislaid the list of publicans resident at Sydney, but, if we remember right, there are no fewer than two hundred. The inns and shops are well furnished, not only at Sydney, but also at Bathurst, Maitland, Goulburn, and other towns of importance."

From the incitements to vice we pass to the incitements to virtue:—

"On the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, the Church Schools of the Australian metropolis are annually accustomed to attend Divine Service in St. James's Church, which (until the topstone shall be placed on St. Andrew's Cathedral) claims the priority as the largest of the Protestant churches of Sydney. On the 20th of June, 1848, we glean from the *Sydney Guardian*, that 1,547 children had assembled within those hallowed walls from the following schools:—

	Boys.	Girls.
St. Philip's	125	122
St. James's	193	68
St. Andrew's	92	70
Christ Church	296	...
Trinity	146	121
Darlinghurst	48	33
Balmain	28	40
Paddington, 34; Chippendale, 90; School of Industry, 41.		

"The prayers were read by the Rev. C. F.

Pridde, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, M.A., from St. Mark, x. 14: 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.'

"There was a crowded congregation, among whom were the Bishop of Sydney and many of the clergy. Two thousand children are educated in the Church schools, but a great number, from various causes, were not taken to the church. After the service a collection was made in aid of the School Fund of the Diocesan Society, which amounted to 18l. 12s."

"There have been no students at St. James's College since April, 1849, and the committee have reluctantly resolved on the dissolution of that which, we had hoped, would have prospered, as modelled after our English universities, and leading those she instructed to become true members of the Church of England."

"We have lately heard that Sydney is about to establish a university. 'Being supported by the whole public, it is declared, as a primary principle, that the university shall be purely secular, depend on no religious persuasion, and require no religious test.'"

With regard to horticulture and agriculture, we are told:—

"It may be as well here briefly to mention the fruits grown to advantage in the colony. English peaches and nectarines of unrivalled excellence; apricots not quite so productive; apples and pears as good as in the mother country; plums and cherries not so good; figs and grapes marvellously rich and abundant; thirst-quenching melons and water-melons in great variety and plenty; gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, scarce, in consequence of their fondness for a cooler climate; oranges and lemons, on the other hand, thriving prosperously; Chinese loquats, resembling our yellow plums in size and appearance, nearly as abundant as peaches; quinces, mulberries, guavas, and bananas, plentiful and good."

"To return to agriculture—the red wheat is sown late, and ripens early; while the creeping wheat is sown early, and occupies a longer time in its growth. These wheats are most usually grown, though the Macquarie wheat, a native of Syria, introduced by Governor Macquarie, is plentiful. The average quantity of seed per acre is two bushels."

"Maize, both white, yellow, and purple, thrives very well, and forms an excellent food for horses, swine, and poultry."

"Barley, oats, rye, and peas may be brought to perfection on suitable soils."

"Light colonial-built carts, costing about 12l., are generally used by the agriculturists; waggons are very seldom employed; but drays, for the most part drawn by oxen, are in great requisition, especially for the carriage of stores into the interior. Swing-ploughs are generally used by the colonists; simply-constructed harrows are employed for covering seed; only the most necessary implements are used, all expensive and complicated agricultural machinery being unknown. The settler has more need to expend his capital on the cultivation and improvement of his land than on any costly and ornamental buildings. His cottage, simply and conveniently furnished with the necessary utensils, and comprising five or six rooms on the ground floor only, with a wide verandah in front, is generally built of wood, and is very properly deficient in ornamental grandeur. Adjoining the house there should be a large and small yard, with pens and barns for cattle. Comfortable huts for the labourers should be erected of logs, plastered, with a shingle roof and brick chimneys. Stables are not much required, the health of the horses suffering no injury from exposure day and night to the open air; but granaries, and buildings for carts, implements, harness, &c., are indispensable."

And so farewell Sydney!

TIMES OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

Bradford's Correspondence of Charles V., &c. (Second Notice—Conclusion.)

IN reviewing Mr. Bradford's Correspondence of this Emperor in the *Gazette*, No. 1747, we made a half promise to return to that portion of the volume which contained Don Bernardo Navagiero's Report to the Doge of Venice, Donato, whilst resident at the court of Charles, in Germany, as Venetian ambassador (see *Literary Gazette*, p. 467); and on re-perusing this document, we find it affords so curious a picture of the age and of distinguished persons who cut so great a figure in it, that we think it will afford our readers pleasure to have a piece of the canvass cut out for them, with such groups and traits preserved, as will afford a correct notion of the whole.

Signor Navagiero was a noble Venetian, and occupied the important station to which we have referred during thirty-four months in the years 1544, 45, and 46; that is to say, above three hundred years ago; since which *tempora mutantur*, as will be seen by the following particulars:—

"The Emperor (says the ambassador) is now forty-six years of age. He is a Prince who amidst all his greatness and victories has retained a most humble and modest demeanour."

"He appears to be very studious of religion, and wishes by his example to excite the fervour of Divine worship in his Court; so that in order to acquire his favour there is no surer method than propriety of conduct, and the profession of sincere Christianity."

"His Court is more quiet and modest than I can describe; without any appearance of vice, and perfectly well ordered. In his audiences, especially towards persons in official situations, he is extremely patient, and answers everything in detail; but seldom or never comes to an immediate resolution on any subject. He always refers the matter, whether it be small or great, to Monsr. de Granvelle; and after consulting with him he resolves on the course he has to take, but always slowly, for such is his nature."

"Some people find fault with this, and call him irresolute and tardy; whilst others praise him for caution and discretion."

"With regard to private audiences, he used to be more diligent than he now is; but even now he generally has two or three every day after dinner. These private audiences are sometimes left to his Ministers; and they being few, and the affairs many, no one can come to Court for any matter, whether of importance or otherwise, without being detained much longer than is agreeable to them."

"The Emperor dines in public almost always at the same hour—namely, twelve o'clock at noon. On first rising in the morning, which he does very late, he attends a private mass, said to be for the soul of the late Empress. Then, after having got over a few audiences, he proceeds to a public mass in the chapel, and immediately afterwards to dinner. So that it has become a proverb at Court; 'Dalla messa alla mensa,' (from the mass to the mess.)"

"The Emperor eats a great deal; perhaps more than is good for his health, considering his constitution and habits of exercise. And he eats a kind of food which produces gross and viscous humours, whence arise the two indispositions which torment him—namely, the gout and the asthma."

"He tries to mitigate these disorders by partial fasts in the evening, but the physicians say it would be better if he were to divide the nourishment of the day into two regular meals."

"When his Majesty is well, he thinks he never can be ill, and takes very little notice of the advice of his physician; but the moment he is ill again, he will do anything towards his recovery."

"He is liberal in some things, such as recompensing those who have served him in the field, and those for whom he has any particular regard; but even in this he proceeds slowly. In his dress, his table, furniture and equipages, and the chase, he affects rather the state of a moderate Prince, than of a great Emperor. Although not by nature inclined to do so, his Majesty is constrained to dispense gifts on a very large scale; for all the income of the *three orders* in Spain, which are extremely rich, must of necessity be distributed by the Emperor, as also the many benefices and bishoprics of Spain and his other dominions. It is plain that he proceeds very cautiously in these matters, and gives away with much discrimination; having respect only to the good character and virtuous conduct of those to whom they are given; and on the subject of these Bishoprics, His Majesty generally acts by the advice and opinion of his Confessor, a Spanish monk of the order of St. Domenick.

"The Emperor professes to keep his word, to love peace, and to have no desire for war, unless provoked to it. He is consistent in keeping up the dignity of those whom he has once made great; and whenever they get into difficulties he trusts rather to his own judgment in their case, than to what is said of them by others. He is a Prince who will listen to all, and is willing to place the utmost confidence in his friends, but chooses to have always the casting voice himself; and when once persuaded in his own mind, it is rare indeed that any argument will change his opinion. His recreations consist chiefly in following the chase; sometimes accompanied by a few attendants, and sometimes quite alone, with an arquebuss in his hand. He is much pleased with a dwarf given to him by His Highness the King of Poland, which dwarf is very well made and quick witted. The Emperor sometimes plays with him, and he seems to afford him infinite amusement. There is also a jester lately come from Spain who makes His Majesty laugh, and causes a deal of merriment at Court. His name is Perico, and in order to please the Emperor, whenever Philip his son is named, he calls him *8^o di Todo*.

"And now, though I might enlarge much more upon the nature, habits and virtues of the Emperor, I will only remark as a brief summary, that from all I have seen in my time and from what others who frequent his Court are obliged to confess, there does not exist in these days a more virtuous Prince or one who sets a better example to all men, than His Majesty Charles V."

We have next an account of the officers about this august person, and their duties; after which his ministers and generals are described in a lively manner. Of the former, the two chief counsellors are the *Gran Comendador Covos*, a Spaniard, and *M. de Granvelle*, a native of Burgundy, and both raised from humble conditions to immense wealth and influence.

"No place," writes our authority, "can be obtained, nor any affair of importance be carried on, without the assistance of one of these two great men, Covos, or Granvelle, for which reason there is hardly a King, Prince, Lord, Duke, or private gentleman who does not either pension or confer gifts upon them. This the Emperor is well aware of, and he allows it; and many people think it a great privilege to know of a means by which they can secure the interest of those who have the power of obtaining for them what they desire.

"Next to these two great men, the Duke of Alva and the Regent *Figueras* stand highest with the Emperor as his advisers in Council. *Figueras* is a Spaniard, who was brought up by the Viceroy of Naples.

"He is esteemed a man severe and just, and is always consulted touching the affairs of Italy, but on account of his very cold and reserved manners it is not supposed that he will get on much in the world."

We do not find it necessary to go personally through the list of the commanders in the Emperor's army, which consisted of a strange medley of all nations—Spaniards, Italians, Flemings, Germans, and smaller contingents from every roving quarter. Upon the whole consistency, however, the subjoined remarks appear to us to be very characteristic and historically interesting. On the Emperor's presence in the camp, the ambassador quaintly and significantly observes,—

"Many say, that this personal interference causes great inconvenience during a campaign, on account of the caution which must be observed, lest the Emperor's person should be exposed to danger in any useless skirmish, or hazardous undertaking. They say this feeling cramps the energy of the commanders, and renders them much less enterprising than they would otherwise be. In short many of his subjects, and especially the Spaniards, are of opinion, that the Emperor would do much better to stay at home.

"They allege, that without moving from Spain his Catholic Majesty (Ferdinand of Arragon) won the Kingdoms of Naples, Granada and Navarre: besides taking several towns in Africa; such as Oran, Bugia and others; and they add, that the Emperor himself has been victorious whenever affairs of this kind were left to his Ministers.

"Others again, say; that considering the persons who now serve him and the quality of his armies, things would have gone much worse if he had not been present; and they remark with justice, that a proceeding which may at one time be successful, will, at another time, utterly fail."

It would seem as if the presence of a supreme head were truly requisite, when we read of the "jealousy of these commanders," for Sig. Bernardo states,—

"Amongst all the Captains (Prince Doria, Gonzaga, Alva, &c.) whom I have named, illustrious Prince, there exists an infinite degree of rivalry, or rather a concealed hatred, which often does irreparable mischief to the Emperor's cause, for many good counsels are overruled or set at naught by the dread that any one man should gain a superiority over the rest.

"The greatest number have endeavoured to tempt me, either personally or by means of a friend, to get them into the service of Your Highness; except Don Ferrante, and of him it was rumoured when he left the Court, that he was gone to Venice to try and obtain the appointment of Captain General there.

"Besides these Italians who occupied the most important Posts in the army, there were Flemish, German and Spanish Commanders. And here I must briefly remark, that if the above mentioned rivalry existed between the Italians, being all of one nation, it rose to a much higher pitch between these different and unfriendly ones; who, rather than acknowledge any priority of information in each other, would often prefer to remain ignorant of the favourable chances which fortune might throw in their way, or purposely allow them to escape.

"*Flemish, German and Spanish Commanders.*—The *Flemings* are, the Duke of Arasoot, the Count de Büren, the Count d'Agamon, M. de Stratas, M. de Budarda, M. de Bassi and others who, if they really knew as much of war as they think they do, would be the great generals they wish to pass for; but in truth, living as they do in Flanders, in a continual course of eating and drinking, they are fit for little else. Notwithstanding which, they stand high in the Emperor's favour.

"Of *Germans*, the chiefs of the Cavalry are: Duke Maurice of Saxony, and the Marquis of Brandenburg, both high spirited young men, but so proud and ungoverned, that they will submit to no controul.

"There are four German Colonels of Infantry:

Count William de Fürstenberg, Col. E...., George of Ratishon, and Christopher Edembergh. All four are esteemed very brave, but they are imprudent, and do not know how to act the part of experienced officers.

"Of *Spaniards*, I will name the three most distinguished: Don Alvaro di Sandos and Luis Perez, leaders of the veteran Spanish soldiers, and Basco di Cugna, commander of those who were last brought from Spain.

"Don Alvaro is considered a brave and spirited leader, with perhaps too good an opinion of himself, for he boasts that if he alone had been placed at the head of 40,000 Spaniards he should have come off victorious.

"Basco di Cugna is said to understand the art of war much better. In a word, he is a 'Captain of olden times.' He was present during the Italian wars of Maximilian, and at Verona.

"I can only add to this brief survey, that few of these officers join the service with a view of acquiring glory, or of serving their Prince. Each is full of his own private interests, and comes to the war only for the sake of enriching himself with the spoils of the enemy, or with the money of his master."

Like master like man, is an old adage, and we find the army composed of materials not ungenial with its leaders:—

"Of all these nations the best paid and the least available is the German.

"The insolence of this nation is almost incredible. They are impious towards God, and cruel towards their neighbour. I myself saw, in the French war, how they turned churches into stables, and destroyed or burned with fire the image of our crucified Lord. They are insubordinate, proud and drunken. Few of them are worth anything, and many are quite insupportable, but all try to domineer over every one else. They are fearless of death, but can neither foresee, nor take advantage of any passing occurrence. In the assault of a city, where much skill and dexterity is required, they are the worst people that can be: and in case of a skirmish their interminable baggage is always in the way. They are most impatient of hunger and thirst, and will insist upon being paid at the appointed moment; not enduring any reserve or reduction of salary in the course of a long campaign, but pertinaciously demanding every farthing as long as the war continues. And since it is impossible that on such occasions there should not sometimes arise a scarcity of money or of provisions, the commander who depends mainly on this people will be exposed to serious vexation; and will find himself deserted by them, without any chance of remedy.

"The same character applies to the German cavalry."

Some of the latter carry a small arquebuss, and are said to be—

"Very much feared by the French, on account of their being, as it were, doubly armed; since they could do some damage by firing off their guns first, and the instant after be as fully prepared for an encounter as all the rest."

On the contrary, the Belgians (*les braves Belges*) are declared to be—

"Not by nature good soldiers, owing to various causes. In former times indeed, they were deservedly reputed strong and warlike; for whilst Belgic Gaul was uncultivated and full of swamps and marshes, the natives partook of a wild, hardy and intrepid character. But now that the Country has become commercial, and is filled with beautiful and luxurious cities, the ancient valour has degenerated."

On the other hand,—

"The Spanish soldiers are very patient, and from the activity and suppleness of their movements are alert at a skirmish or at the taking of a town. They are quick of apprehension, vigilant

and united amongst each other; prone to magnify their success, and to make light of their reverses; courteous in speech and bearing, especially towards inferiors; temperate and sober; and fond of show in their dress, although they are avaricious and greedy of gain. They are not by nature soldiers, but seem to learn the profession very soon; for the excellent Spanish troops who distinguished themselves in the Emperor's service, were entirely formed by the wars in Italy; and those who last came from Spain and served in the French campaign, did not even know how to keep the step when they first arrived. The Emperor cannot find many Spaniards to serve him for any length of time out of their own country; for since the navigation to the Indies has become so easy, all those who are forced by necessity to become soldiers, would rather engage in the Indian service, where less of fatigue and danger is combined with a better chance of making money. This is the reason that, notwithstanding all the pains taken in His Majesty's name to collect a body of 6000 Spaniards against France, hardly 3500 were raised, and those of the very lowest description."

An estimate of the politic feelings and political views of the Emperor is so much to the purpose, now as then, that we are tempted to one more brief example of the writer's penetration and sagacity:—

"To discover (he says) the genuine feelings of the Emperor towards other crowned heads, is no easy task; for nothing in this world can be more hidden and obscure than the heart and mind of man generally, unless it be the heart and mind of an Emperor, which may be deemed all but impervious! . . . This much may be received as a general proposition, that Kings and Princes neither love nor hate anybody, except as they stand affected towards their own personal advantage; which truth may be perspicuously exemplified in the Emperor, who has been both a friend and a foe to every one by turns.

"He was at one time an enemy to the King of England, and afterwards entered into an alliance with him. He made war unceasingly upon the King of France for twenty years, and ended by concluding a friendly treaty and by giving up Milan to him. To the Lutherans he has appeared sometimes in the light of a friend, and sometimes in that of an enemy. Of the Pope he has often said the very sharpest things, and yet after all has done as much for his advantage as even Your Highness. With regard to our own Republic, one may fairly presume, that as long as he considers our alliance profitable he will retain it—but no longer."

In the end, Navagiero sets forth his own services, and seeks for their just reward. It is a striking statement; and with it we also conclude these graphic memorials of a remarkable period:—

"Of my own conduct during the last thirty-four months I will say but little; it being a dangerous thing for a man to speak of himself; but if I have given Your Highness and this illustrious Council any satisfaction, I thank God for having fulfilled my most ardent wishes.

"When I was about to leave the Court, His Majesty the Emperor sent me this chain, which by the just laws of our illustrious State belongs of right to Your Highness, and cannot be mine without the special permission of this illustrious Council. Nor do I venture to demand it on account of the many hardships I have experienced in the public service. Yet in this cause I have often suffered both hunger and thirst in the late campaign, and have slept on the bare cold ground when the baggage-waggons were left behind.

"I have also braved death by passing through places infected with the plague, and have seen eight of my servants die by my side; to say nothing of four mules, and two horses, which formed nearly all my stud. I would rather that your Excellencies heard from others than from myself,

how the greatest part of my property has been spent in serving the Republic, and upholding its credit.

"All this is no more than every good citizen is bound to do, and to suffer for his country. And had it pleased God to take away my life during my last illness, which lasted four months, and cost me more than 500 ducats, I would have resigned it willingly, knowing that my life was spent in the service of Your Highness. Nevertheless, as I said before, not on this account would I venture to request this gift, were it not for the infinite clemency of your illustrious Council, which not only gives me a hope, but even a certainty of obtaining it.

"I even think that your Excellencies, out of regard to your own honour and dignity, will lament that the gift is not greater, in order that it might relieve my wants more efficaciously.

"By me it will be highly prized as an earnest that my services have not been unacceptable; and further as a means of defraying a part of the debt incurred in this embassy, which I have not otherwise the power of repaying, save with my own person, or with the assistance of your Excellencies."

What say our Parliamentary committee on ambassadors' salaries and allowances to this? We may just notice, that the links of massive chains of gold were in those days valuable monetary property, and used as money.

SUMMARY.

Marmaduke Lorrimer. A Novel. By Joseph Middleton, Esq. Newby.

THE moral to be illustrated by this tale is, that "too much familiarity breeds contempt,"—a truism painfully proven, as every observer of the world around must know. In the life of Marmaduke Lorrimer, varied by the characters and destinies of his father, mother, first love, Miss Morton, and companions of various periods, Mr. Middleton has wrought out the problem with sufficient interest to please the novel reader. There are reverses of fortune, love affairs, villainies, duels, and other ingredients, to fill up the chapter of change, till comes the *dénouement*, and the hour of relaxation having been fairly got through, the book is laid down, and another of the same kind is welcome to succeed it.

The Orphan. A Romance. By Mootoo Hall, Virtue, and Co.

As one of the "ocean of critics," upon which or whom, the author says this romance is cast, we shall only say it is a nice story of a stolen child, gypsies, and other parties, who go through many adventures, and bring the plot to a finale, agreeable to the hopes of humane, sensitive, and good-natured readers.

Brief Outline of the Study of Theology. By the late Dr. F. Schleiermacher. *With Reminiscences of the Doctor, &c.* Translated from the German by W. Farrer, LL.B. Edinburgh: Clarke. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

A SMALL portion of the voluminous publications of the learned German theologian, whose creed it is not for us to scrutinize; and therefore we only name the work.

An Analysis and Summary of Old Testament History and the Lives of Moses. Oxford and Cambridge: Wheelers. London: Bagsters.

A useful book, and one which ought to be in the hands of all readers of the Bible and students of ancient history. At the present time, when we are frequently illuminated with new discoveries, it is particularly interesting.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—EDINBURGH.

THE annual meeting of the Parliament of Science for this year has commenced auspiciously at Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening nearly nine hundred members, including above two hundred ladies, had been enrolled; and the Music Hall, where the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, transferred the President's Sceptre to his successor, Sir David Brewster, presented a very gay and animated appearance, being filled with some seven hundred persons, all intent upon the interesting ceremony. Beautiful weather also favoured the congregation, and every railway, train, and steamer, continued to bring additional members to the scene of action, so that there is every prospect of a successful Assemblage, at the same time beneficial to the funds of the Association and to science. Strangers from many parts of the Globe, French, German, American, North and South, Spanish, Russian, and Italian, have been attracted by the occasion to the modern Athens; and we now proceed to give our usual history of all their doings, only prefacing the account with this remark, that we shall adopt means, after the present *Gazette*, to record the Transactions without encroaching upon the space weekly devoted to literature, the arts, and other subjects generally embodied in our pages.

The General Committee met at 1 o'clock, in the Board Room of the Royal Institution, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last two Committee meetings at Birmingham were read by the Assistant General Secretary, Professor Phillips, and confirmed, Sir Roderick Murchison, in consequence of an accidental omission which was much regretted, moved (and Sir Charles Malcolm seconded) that the distinguished name of Professor Jameson be added to the list of the Vice-Presidents of the year. The motion was carried unanimously. Dr. Royle, one of the General Secretaries—the other, Col. Sabine, being absent, we are sorry to say, from ill health—then read the following report of the Council:—

"With reference to the subjects referred to the Council by the General Committee assembled at Birmingham, the Council have to report as follows:—

1st, In respect to the proposed recommendation to her Majesty's Government, to establish a reflecting telescope of large optical power at a suitable station for the systematic observation of the nebulae of the Southern Hemisphere, the Council having communicated with the President and Council of the Royal Society, had the satisfaction of being informed of the entire agreement of that body in the importance attached by the British Association to the active use of a large reflector in the Southern Hemisphere, of their readiness to concur in a recommendation to that effect to her Majesty's Government. The Council have further to report that a memorial has been drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of the British Association, with the concurrence of the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society, and has been presented to Lord John Russell.

2nd, In consequence of the resolution passed by the General Committee relative to the connexion of the levels of the Ordnance survey of Ireland, the President communicated with the Rev. Dr. Floyd, President of the Royal Irish Academy, and the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy have addressed the Master-General of the Ordnance, recommending that the connexion should be made, and have received a favourable reply.

3rd, In respect to the proposed application to the Master-General of the Ordnance to have the British arc of the meridian published in its full extent, the Council have had the satisfaction of learning, that the President and Council of the Royal Society entirely agreed with the British Association in their estimate of the importance of the proposed publication, and that with the concurrence of the Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance, an application has been made by the President of the

Royal Society to Lord John Russell, to place the necessary funds at the disposal of the Ordnance department, and that the application has been favourably received by Lord John Russell on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

4th, The Sub-Committee who were appointed to organise a Committee of members of the Association who are also members of the Legislature, for the purpose of watching over the interests of science, request permission to submit their plan of proceeding to the Committee of Recommendation, in order that it may come before the General Committee.

5th, In pursuance of the authority granted by the General Committee to the Council to make arrangements for the proper distribution of the unsold copies of the volumes of reports of the British Association, the Council appointed a Select Committee to consider and report on the subject. A first report of the Committee has been received, and will be taken into early consideration.

6th, For the more effectual discharge of the trust reposed in them of general superintendence of the Observatory at Kew, the Council named a committee, consisting of members of their own body, who, at their request, undertook the duty of frequent visitation, and of special superintendence over the experiments and observations to be made there. The Council have great satisfaction in stating, that the gentlemen who undertook the duties of this committee have discharged them with remarkable assiduity, and that they have been assisted at their meetings by the attendance of the other members of the Council, who participate in the desire of rendering Kew an effective and important establishment. The Council have received from the committee the subjoined report on the present state and prospects of the Observatory:—

"The grant made by the General Committee for maintaining the establishment at Kew Observatory during the present year, being in a considerable degree founded on the results actually secured, and others likely to be obtained by the electrical observations which have been instituted there, the committee for superintending the Observatory have kept the prosecution and extension of these experiments steadily in view.

"Ever since 1843, a series of measures of the intensity of atmospheric electricity has been accumulated at Kew. By direction of the General Committee in 1848, Mr. Birt was engaged in the discussion of these, and his report is published in the Transactions of the Association for 1849. By this investigation the seeming irregularity of these phenomena has been in some degree elucidated, and results having a general and systematic value obtained. For example, during the twenty-four hours the electrical tension of the atmosphere acquires two *maxima*, viz., about 1 A.M. and 10 P.M., and suffers two *minima*, viz., about 4 A.M. and 4 P.M., these being also nearly the hours of *barometrical maxima* and *minima*. Moreover, in the course of the twelve months there is distinctly a periodicity of electrical tension; the maximum for the year being in the depth of winter, and the minimum in the height of summer. Mr. Birt has shown the relation of the curve which represents the annual movement of the electrical tension to that which describes the *humidity* of the air.

"To the experiments from which these and other interesting relations have arisen, the committee has been enabled to add a new series of observations on *electrical frequency*, by which, not the intensity of the atmospheric change, but the *rate* at which the instrument receives it, will become known. These observations were begun under Mr. Ronald's direction in March, 1850, and were continued for three weeks; but unfortunately the state of Mr. Birt's health has not only stopped the observations, but deprived the Observatory of the further services of that gentleman.

"The Committee will be able to supply the deficiency thus occasioned, and conduct these and other researches in a satisfactory manner, if the General

Committee shall think fit to empower them, by the appointment of Mr. Welsh, late assistant in the Observatory of Sir Thomas Brisbane, a gentleman of whose qualifications for the duties of Observer at Kew, the Committee have ample testimony.

"In originally accepting the charge of this Observatory (1842), the Association was influenced by the facilities which it would afford for the prosecution of experimental inquiries in the physical sciences, for which its locality is peculiarly suitable, and at the close of the first year the Council had established the following registers in addition to the electrical observations already noticed:—

"An ordinary meteorological record with standard instruments; and had made arrangements with Professor Wheatstone for the completion of a self-registering meteorological instrument on a new construction.

"These observations are continued.

"The advantage to be derived from self-recording instruments by meteorology and magnetism has been often expressed by votes of the Association from an early period of its career. The establishment of Kew Observatory brought these ideas into practical operation. That Observatory has given to science self-recording instruments for electrical, magnetical, and meteorological phenomena, already of great value, and certainly capable of great further improvement. There Mr. Ronalds, whose valuable services have been given gratuitously to the Observatory from nearly its foundation, is still intent on these improvements; and lately, by employing the new invention of gelatine paper, he has not only been able to copy exactly the line which is traced on the plate by light, but further to print other copies for distribution. Mr. Ronalds' report of the proceedings at Kew during the past year, which is prepared for reading in the Physical Section, will make known other facts illustrative of the state of the Observatory. Kreil's Barometograph, which was received in 1845, has been put in working order. Electrical, magnetical, and meteorological phenomena are those for which the apparatus now collected at Kew is specially adapted, and it is in a condition to admit of their being regularly and constantly registered in a great degree by self-recording instruments. But to provide for the constant and regular registration of all these phenomena would be quite incompatible with the limited funds at the disposal of the Association, and inconsistent with the general intention of the establishment, which is an *Experimental Observatory* devoted to open out new physical inquiries, and to make trial of new modes of inquiry, but only in a few selected cases to preserve continuous records of passing phenomena.

"It is on this view of the character of the Observatory that the Committee found their opinion, that it may be maintained in a state of efficiency, and kept always ready to take its proper share in the advancement of science, by means of a moderate annual grant from the Association. They have further the satisfaction to report that the progress of the Observatory, in its peculiar field of research, is likely to be materially aided by funds provided from another source; the Royal Society having allotted 100*l.* out of the sum placed at their disposal by her Majesty's Government for the purchase of new instruments to be tried at Kew.

W. H. STYKES."

7th, The Council have been informed by Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, that the publication of the Mountjoy meteorological observations will be at once proceeded with, in compliance with the directions of the Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance.

8th, The Council have added the following names to the list of the corresponding members of the British Association, viz:—

Professor Gustav Magnus, of Berlin,
Professor W. B. Rogers, of Virginia.

The treasurer next submitted the account of the past year, which we are happy to say exhibited a

favourable progression in this essential element of success, and moreover a less lavish expenditure, or, perhaps, a more careful outlay in the expenses of printing, &c., upon which, on a former occasion, we felt called upon to comment. The balance commencing the Swansea account was against the Association, ending, however, with a balance of 360*l.* in the Banker's and Treasurer's hands, which has been further increased to 404*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* for the opening of the Edinburgh account.

After the election of the Sectional Officers and the Committee of Recommendations (which proceedings were only interrupted by Dr. Fleming formally, but dryly, and without the slightest explanation, declining the honour of Vice-President of Section D.), the Committee adjourned to Monday for the choice of place of meeting for 1851, which we have no doubt will be Ipswich.

In the midst of reading this report, Sir David Brewster arrived, and was welcomed with a hearty greeting; to which, we may observe, he showed at the evening general meeting he was fully entitled, by the able exposition he delivered there to an admiring audience. This address, taking a comprehensive view of the present condition of the sciences, and clearly and advantageously connecting them with the progress of the British Association, will be found highly deserving the attention not only of the scientific, but of every intelligent class of readers throughout the world.

THE GENERAL MEETING.

Dr. Robinson, on abdicating the Presidency, and introducing Sir D. Brewster, said:—

"The time has come when, by our rules, I must lay down the authority which last year you honoured me with. I trust that, from the way in which I have employed it, I have not altogether proved myself unworthy of the confidence which you then reposed in me. I have at least this to boast of—which it is not every Sovereign who can congratulate himself upon at the close of his career—that I shall deliver to my successor my dominion in a more prosperous and in a more flourishing state than I received it. But more: I have this additional consolation, in entering again among your ranks, that at least I shall not be visited by the affliction which pressed so heavily upon the mind of Solomon, that when he had laboured in the pursuit of wisdom and in the advancement of knowledge, he should leave his portion to one who had not laboured therein; for I deliver my authority to one, in comparison of whose achievements, whatever I myself may, by the partiality of my friends, be supposed to have effected, fades into nothing. There is not a spot in the world to which the light of physical investigation has pierced, where his name has not become, as it were, a household word. There has been no period in the course of this Association, prosperous and successful as it has been from its origin, in which we have not been enlightened by his discoveries and aided by his counsel. There is not a department in that multifarious lore with which we have employed ourselves, on which he has not, in the course of his investigations, thrown a brilliant light; and what I prize beyond all that he has achieved—as the distinction or the fame of the whole of that career, which has been so brilliant, is, that there has not been any stain or any cloud to obscure the moral purity, the religious veneration, the upright and conscientious spirit, which, more than all knowledge, and more than all genius, is the noblest prerogative of man. When I resign my throne of office to Sir David Brewster, I know that that act is perhaps the greatest service which, in the course of my connexion with the Association, I have ever rendered to it." Dr. Robinson then introduced Sir David Brewster, adding, with much feeling, "my friend as well as my instructor." He concluded by taking Sir David by the hand, and inducting him into the chair, whence he immediately rose and read the following address:—

"The kind and flattering expressions with which

Dr. Robinson has been pleased to introduce me to this chair, and to characterise my scientific labours, however coloured they are by the warmth of friendship, cannot but be gratifying even at a time when praise ceases to administer to vanity or to stimulate ambition. The appreciation of intellectual labour by those who have laboured intellectually, if not its highest, is at least one of its high rewards. When I consider the mental power of my distinguished friend, the value of his original researches, the vast extent of his acquirements, and the eloquence which has so often instructed and delighted us at our annual reunions, I feel how unfit I am to occupy his place, and how little I am qualified to discharge many of those duties which are incident to the chair of this Association. It is some satisfaction, however, that you are all aware of the extent of my incapacity, and that you have been pleased to accept of that which I can both promise and perform—to occupy any post of labour, either at the impelling or the working arm of this gigantic lever of science. On the return of the British Association to the Metropolis of Scotland, I am naturally reminded of the small band of pilgrims who, in 1831, carried the seeds of this Institution into the more genial soil of our sister land—of the zeal and talent with which it was fostered and organised by the Philosophical Society of York—of the hospitality which it enjoyed from the Primate of England—of the invaluable aid which it received from the universities and scientific societies of the south—and of the ardent support with which it was honoured by some of the most accomplished of our nobility. From its cradle at York the infant Association was ushered into the gorgeous halls of Oxford and Cambridge—the seats of ancient wisdom, and the foci of modern science. University honours were liberally extended to its more active members, and, thus decorated, our institution was eagerly welcomed into the rich marts of our commerce, and into the active localities of our manufacturing industry. Europe and America speedily recognised the importance of our rising Association, and deputies from every civilised nation hastened to our annual congress, assisted at our sectional meetings, and have even contributed to our Transactions valuable reports on different branches of science. It may be interesting to those who are here for the first time to learn the names of some of those distinguished individuals by whose exertions and talents this Association has attained its present magnitude and position; and I feel as if it were peculiarly my duty to do honour to their zeal and their labours. Sir John Robison, Professor Johnston, and Professor Forbes, were the earliest friends and promoters of the British Association. They went to York to assist in its establishment, and they found there the very men who were qualified to foster and organize it. The Rev. Vernon Harcourt, whose name cannot be mentioned here without the expression of our admiration and gratitude, had provided laws for its government, and along with Mr. Phillips, the oldest and most valuable of our office-bearers, had made all those arrangements by which its success was ensured. Dalton, Pritchard, Greenough, Scoresby, William Smith, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Dr. Daubeny, Professor Potter, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Lord Morpeth, assisted at its inauguration; and so great was the interest excited by its proceedings, that Dr. Daubeny ventured to invite the Association to hold its second meeting at Oxford. Here it received the valuable co-operation of Dr. Buckland, Professor Powell, and the other distinguished men who adorn that seat of literature and science. Cambridge sent us her constellation of philosophers—bright with stars of the first magnitude—Whewell, Peacock, Sedgwick, Airy, Herschel, Babbage, Lubbock, Challis, Kelland, and Hopkins; while the metropolitan institutions were represented by Sir Roderick Murchison and Colonel Sabine, our two General Secretaries, Mr. Taylor, our Treasurer, Sir Charles Lyell, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Faraday, Professors Owen and Wheatstone, Dr. Mantell, Lord Northampton,

Lord Wrottesley, Sir Philip Egerton, and Sir Charles Lemon. From Ireland we received the distinguished aid of Lord Rosse, Lord Enniskillen, Lord Adare, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Lloyd, Sir William Hamilton, and Professor Macculagh; and men of immortal names were attracted from the continents of Europe and America—Arago, Bessel, Struve, Liebig, Jacobi, Le Verrier, Encke, Erman, Kupffer, Ehrenberg, Matteucci, Rogers, Bache, and Agassiz. The younger members of the Association, to whom we owe much, and from whom we expect more, will excuse me for not making an individual reference to their labours. Their day of honour will come when our brief pilgrimage has closed. We bequeath to them a matured institution, and we trust that they will leave it to a succeeding race with all the life which it now breathes, and with all the glory which now surrounds it. It has been the custom of some of my predecessors in this chair to give a brief account of the progress of the sciences during the preceding year; but however interesting such a narrative might be, it would be beyond the power of any individual to do justice to so extensive a theme, even if your time would permit, and your patience endure it. I shall make no apology, however, for calling your attention to a few of those topics, within my own narrow sphere of study, which, from their prominence and general interest, may be entitled to your attention. I begin with astronomy, a study which has made great progress under the patronage of this Association; a subject, too, possessing a charm above all other subjects, and more connected than any with the deepest interests, past, present, and to come, of every rational being. It is upon a planet that we live and breathe. Its surface is the arena of our contentions, our pleasures, and our sorrows. It is to obtain a portion of its alluvial crust that man wastes the flower of his days, and prostrates the energies of his mind, and risks the happiness of his soul; and it is over, or beneath, its verdant turf that his ashes are to be scattered, or his bones to be laid. It is from the interior, too—from the inner life of the earth, that man derives the materials of civilization—his coal, his iron, and his gold. And deeper still, as geologists have proved—and none with more power than the geologists around me—we find in the bosom of the earth, written on blocks of marble—the history of primeval times, of worlds of life created, and worlds of life destroyed. We find there—in hieroglyphics as intelligible as those which Major Rawlinson has deciphered on the slabs of Nineveh, the remains of forests which waved in luxuriance over its plains; the very bones of huge reptiles that took shelter under their foliage, and of gigantic quadrupeds that trod uncontrolled its plains—the lawgivers and the executioners of that mysterious community with which it pleased the Almighty to people his infant world. But though man is but a recent occupant of the earth—an upstart in the vast chronology of animal life, his interest in the Paradise so carefully prepared for him is not the less exciting and profound. For him it was made; he was to be the Lord of the new creation, and to him it especially belongs to investigate the wonders it displays, and to learn the lesson which it reads. But while our interests are thus closely connected with the surface, and the interior of the earth, interests of a higher kind are associated with it as a body of the solar system to which we belong. The object of geology is to unfold the history and explain the structure of a planet; and that history and that structure may, within certain limits, be the history and the structure of all the other planets of the system—perhaps of all the other planets of the universe. The laws of matter must be the same, wherever matter is found. The heat which warms our globe, radiates upon the most distant of the planets; and the light which twinkles in the remotest star, is in its physical, and doubtless in its chemical, properties, the same that cheers and enlivens our own system; and if men of ordinary

capacity possessed that knowledge which is within their reach, and had that faith in science which its truths inspire, they would see in every planet around them, and in every star above them, the home of immortal natures—of beings that suffer and of beings that rejoice—of souls that are saved and of souls that are lost. Geology is, therefore, the first chapter of astronomy. It describes that portion of the solar system which is nearest and dearest to us, the cosmopolitan observatory, so to speak, from which the astronomer is to survey the sidereal universe, where revolving worlds, and systems of worlds, summon him to investigate and adore. There, too, he obtains the great base lines of the earth's radius to measure the distances and magnitudes of the starry host, and thus to penetrate, by the force of *reason*, into those infinitely distant regions where the imagination dare not follow him. But astronomy, though thus sprung from the earth, seeks and finds, like *Astrea*, a more congenial sphere above. Whatever cheers and enlivens our terrestrial paradise is derived from the orbs around us. Without the light or heat of our sun, and without the uniform movements of our system, we should have neither climates nor seasons. Darkness would blind, and famine destroy, everything that lives. Without influences from above, our ships would drift upon the ocean, the sport of wind and wave, and would have less security of reaching their destination than balloons floating in the air, and subject to the caprice of the elements. But while the study of Astronomy is essential to the very existence of social life, it is instinct with moral influences of the highest order. In the study of our own globe we learn that it has been rent and upheaved by tremendous forces—here sinking into ocean depths, and there rising into gigantic elevations. Even now geologists are measuring the rise and fall of its elastic crust, and men who have no faith in science often learn the truth to their cost, when they see the liquid fire rushing upon them from the volcano, or stand above the yawning crevice in which the earthquake threatens to overwhelm them. Who can say that there is a limit to agencies like these? Who could dare to assert that they may not concentrate their yet divided energies, and rend in pieces the planet which imprisons them? Within the bounds of our own system, and in the vicinity of our own Earth, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, there is a wide space which, according to the law of planetary distance, ought to contain a planet. Kepler predicted that a planet would be found there—and strange to say, the astronomers of our own times discovered at the beginning of the present century four small planets, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*, occupying the very place in our system where the anticipated planet ought to have been found. *Ceres*, the first of these, was discovered by Piazzi, at Palermo, in 1801; *Pallas*, the second of them, by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, in 1802; *Juno*, the third, by Mr. Harding, in 1804; and *Vesta*, the fourth, by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. After the discovery of the third, Dr. Olbers suggested the idea that they were the fragments of a planet that had been burst in pieces; and, considering that they must all have diverged from one point in the original orbit, and ought to return to the opposite point, he examined these parts of the heavens, and thus discovered the planet *Vesta*. But though this principle was in the possession of astronomers, nearly forty years elapsed before any other planetary fragment was discovered. At last, in 1845, Mr. Encke, of Driessen, in Prussia, discovered the fragment called *Astrea*, and in 1847 another, called *Hebe*. In the same year, our countryman, Mr. Hind, discovered other two, *Iris* and *Flora*. In 1848, Mr. Graham, an Irish astronomer, discovered a ninth fragment, called *Metis*. In 1849, Mr. Gasparis, of Naples, discovered another, which he calls *Hygeia*; and within the last two months, the same astronomer has discovered the eleventh fragment, to which he has given the name of

Parthenope.* If these eleven small planets are really the remains of a larger one, the size of the original planet must have been considerable. What its size would seem to be a problem beyond the grasp of reason. But human genius has been permitted to triumph over greater difficulties. The planet Neptune was discovered before a ray of its light had entered the human eye; and by a law of the solar system just discovered, we can determine the original magnitude of the broken planet long after it has been shivered into fragments; and we might have determined it even after a single fragment had proved its existence. This law we owe to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood of Pottsville, a humble American, who, like the illustrious Kepler, struggled to find something new among the arithmetical relations of the planetary elements. Between every two adjacent planets there is a point where their attractions are equal. If we call the distance of this point from the Sun the radius of a planet's sphere of attraction, then Mr. Kirkwood's law is, that in every planet the square of the length of its year, reckoned in days, varies as the cube of the radius of its sphere of attraction. This law has been verified by more than one American astronomer, and there can be no doubt, as one of them expresses it, that it is at least a physical fact in the mechanism of our system. This law requires the existence of a planet between Mars and Jupiter, and it follows from the law that the broken planet must have been a little larger than Mars, or about 5000 miles in diameter, and that the length of its day must have been about 57½ hours. The American astronomers regard this law as amounting to a demonstration of the nebular hypothesis of Laplace; but we venture to say that this opinion will not be adopted by the astronomers of England. Among the more recent discoveries within the bounds of our own system, I cannot omit to mention those of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Lassell of Liverpool. By means of a fine 20-foot reflector, constructed by himself, he detected the satellite of Neptune, and more recently an eighth satellite circulating round Saturn—a discovery which was made on the very same day, by Mr. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Cambridge, in the United States. Mr. Lassell has still more recently, and under a singularly favourable state of the atmosphere, observed the very minute, but extremely black, shadow of the ring of Saturn upon the body of the planet. He observed the line of shadow to be notched, as it were, and almost broken up into a line of dots—thus indicating mountains upon the plane of the ring—mountains, doubtless, raised by the same internal forces, and answering the same ends, as those of our own globe. In passing from our solar system to the frontier of the sidereal universe around us, we traverse a gulf of inconceivable extent. If we represent the radius of the solar system, or of Neptune's orbit (which is 2900 millions of miles) by a line two miles long, the interval between our system, or the orbit of Neptune, and the nearest fixed star, will be greater than the whole circumference of our globe—or equal to a length of 27,600 miles. The parallax of the nearest fixed star being supposed to be one second, its distance from the Sun will be nearly 412,370 times the radius of the Earth's orbit, or 13,746 times that of Neptune, which is 30 times as far from the Sun as the Earth. And yet to that distant zone has the genius of man traced the Creator's arm working the wonders of his power, and diffusing the gifts of his love—the heat and the light of suns—the necessary elements of physi-

cal and intellectual life. It is by means of the gigantic telescope of Lord Rosse that we have become acquainted with the form and character of those great assemblages of stars which compose the sidereal universe. Drawings and descriptions of the more remarkable of these nebulae, as resolved by this noble instrument, were communicated by Dr. Robinson to the last meeting of the Association, and it is with peculiar satisfaction that I am able to state that many important discoveries have been made by Lord Rosse and his assistant, Mr. Stoney, during the last year. In many of the nebulae the peculiarities of structure are very remarkable, and, as Lord Rosse observes, 'seem even to indicate the presence of dynamical laws almost within our grasp.' The spiral arrangement so strongly developed in some of the nebulae is traceable more or less distinctly in many; but 'more frequently,' to use Lord Rosse's own words, 'there is a nearer approach to a kind of irregular, interrupted, annular disposition of the luminous material, than to the regularity observed in others;' but his Lordship is of opinion that those nebulae are systems of a very similar nature, seen more or less perfectly, and variously placed with reference to the line of sight. In re-examining the more remarkable of these objects, Lord Rosse intends to view them with the full light of his six feet speculum, undiminished by the second reflection of the small mirror. By thus adopting what is called the *front view*, he will doubtless, as he himself expects, discover many new features in those interesting objects. It is to the influence of Lord Rosse's example that we are indebted for the fine reflecting telescope of Mr. Lassell, of which I have already spoken; and it is to it, also, that we owe another telescope, which, though yet unknown to science, I am bound in this place especially to notice. I allude to the reflector recently constructed by Mr. James Nasmyth, a native of this city, already distinguished by his mechanical inventions, and one of a family well known to us all, and occupying a high place among the artists of Scotland. This instrument has its great speculum 20 feet in focal length, and 20 inches in diameter; but it differs from all other telescopes in the remarkable facility with which it can be used. Its tube moves vertically upon hollow trunnions, through which the astronomer, seated in a little observatory, with only a horizontal motion, can view at his ease every part of the heavens. Hitherto, the astronomer has been obliged to seat himself at the upper end of his Newtonian telescope; and if no other observer will acknowledge the awkwardness and insecurity of his position, I can myself vouch for its danger, having fallen from the very top of Mr. Ramage's 20 feet telescope when it was directed to a point not very far from the zenith. Though but slightly connected with astronomy, I cannot omit calling your attention to the great improvements—I may call them discoveries—which have been recently made in *Photography*. I need not inform this meeting that the art of taking photographic negative pictures upon paper was the invention of Mr. Fox Talbot, a distinguished member of this Association. The superiority of the Talbotype to the Daguerreotype is well known. In the latter the pictures are reverted, and incapable of being multiplied, while in the Talbotype there is no reversion, and a single negative will supply a thousand copies, so that books may now be illustrated with pictures drawn by the sun. The difficulty of procuring good paper for the negative is so great, that a better material has been eagerly sought for; and M. Niepce, an accomplished officer in the French service, has successfully substituted for paper a film of albumen, or the white of an egg, spread upon glass. This new process has been brought to such perfection in this city by Messrs. Ross and Thompson, that Talbotypes taken by them, and lately exhibited by myself to the National Institute of France, and to M. Niepce, were universally regarded as the finest that had yet been executed. Another process, in which gelatine is

substituted for albumen, has been invented, and successfully practised by M. Poitevin, a French officer of engineers, and by an ingenious method, which has been minutely described in the weekly proceedings of the Institute of France, M. Edmund Becquerel has succeeded in transferring to a Daguerreotype plate the prismatic spectrum, with all its brilliant colour, and also, though in an inferior degree, the colours of the landscape. These colours, however, are very fugacious; yet, though no method of fixing them has yet been discovered, we cannot doubt that the difficulty will be surmounted, and that we shall yet see all the colours of the natural world transferred by their own rays to surfaces both of silver and paper. But the most important fact in photography which I have now to mention, is the singular acceleration of the process discovered by M. Niepce, which enables him to take the picture of a landscape, illuminated by diffused light, in a single second, or at most in two seconds. By this process he obtained a picture of the sun on albumen so instantaneously, as to confirm the remarkable discovery, previously made by M. Arago, by means of a silver plate, that the rays which proceed from the central parts of the sun's disc, have a higher photogenic action than those which issue from its margin. This interesting discovery of M. Arago is one of a series on photometry, which that distinguished philosopher is now occupied in publishing. Threatened with a calamity which the civilized world will deplore—the loss of that sight which has detected so many brilliant phenomena, and penetrated so deeply the mysteries of the material world, he is now completing, with the aid of other eyes than his own, those splendid researches which will immortalize his own name and add to the scientific glory of his country. From these brief notices of the progress of science, I must now call your attention to two important objects with which the British Association has been occupied since their last meeting. It has been long known, both from theory and in practice, that the imperfect transparency of the earth's atmosphere, and the unequal refraction which arises from differences of temperature, combine to set a limit to the use of high magnifying powers in our telescopes. Hitherto, however, the application of such high powers was checked by the imperfections of the instruments themselves; and it is only since the construction of Lord Rosse's telescope that astronomers have found that, in our damp and variable climate, it is only during a few days of the year that telescopes of such magnitude can use successfully the high magnifying powers which they are capable of bearing. Even in a cloudless sky, when the stars are sparkling in the firmament, the astronomer is baffled by influences, which are invisible, and while new planets and new satellites are being discovered by instruments comparatively small, the gigantic Polypheumus lies slumbering in his cave, blinded by thermal currents, more irresistible than the firebrand of Ulysses. As the astronomer, however, cannot command a tempest to clear his atmosphere, nor a thunder storm to purify it, his only alternative is to remove his telescope to some southern climate, where no clouds disturb the serenity of the firmament, and no changes of temperature distract the emanations of the stars. A fact has been recently mentioned, which entitles us to anticipate great results from such a measure. The Marquis of Ormonde is said to have seen from Mount Etna, with his naked eye, the satellites of Jupiter. If this be true, what discoveries may we not expect, even in Europe, from a large reflector working above the grosser strata of our atmosphere. This noble experiment of sending a large reflector to a southern climate has been but once made in the history of science. Sir John Herschel transported his telescopes and his family to the South of Africa, and during a voluntary exile of four years' duration he enriched astronomy with many splendid discoveries. Such a sacrifice, however, is not likely to be made again; and we must, therefore, look to the aid of Govern-

* Ceres, . . . 1801, January 1st, . . . Piazzi.
Pallas, . . . 1802, March 28th, . . . Olbers.
Juno, . . . 1804, September 1st, Harding.
Vesta, . . . 1807, March 29th, . . . Olbers.
Astræa, . . . 1845, December 8th, Encke.
Hebe, . . . 1847, July 1st, . . . Encke.
Iris, . . . 1847, August 13th, Hind.
Flora, . . . 1847, October 18th, Hind.
Metis, . . . 1848, April 25th, . . . Graham.
Hygeia, . . . 1849, April 12th, . . . Gasparis.
Parthenope, 1850, May 11th, . . . Gasparis.

ment for the realization of a project which every civilized people will applaud, and which, by adding to the conquests of science, will add to the glory of our country. At the Birmingham meeting of the Association, its attention was called to this subject, and being convinced that great advantages would accrue to science from the active use of a large reflecting telescope in the southern hemisphere, they resolved to petition Government for a grant of money for that purpose. The Royal Society readily agreed to second this application; and as no request from this Association has ever been refused, whatever Government was in power, we have every reason to expect a favourable answer to a memorial from the pen of Dr. Robinson, which has just been submitted to the Minister. A recent and noble act of liberality to science on the part of the Government justifies this expectation. It is, I believe, not yet generally known that Lord John Russell has granted £1000 a-year to the Royal Society for promoting scientific objects. The Council of that distinguished body has been very solicitous to make this grant effective in promoting scientific objects, and I am persuaded that the measures they have adopted are well fitted to justify the liberality of the Government. One of the most important of these has been to place £100 at the disposal of the committee of the Kew Observatory. This establishment, which has for several years been supported by the British Association, was given to us by the Government as a depository for our books and instruments, and as a locality well fitted for carrying on electrical, magnetical, and meteorological observations. During the last six years the Observatory has been under the honorary superintendence of Mr. Ronalds, who is well known to the scientific world for his ingenious photographic methods of constructing self-registering magnetical and meteorological apparatus. On the joint application of the Marquis of Northampton and Sir John Herschel, her Majesty's Government have granted to Mr. Ronalds a pecuniary recompense of £250 for these inventions; and I am glad to be able to state, that Mr. Brooke has also received from them a suitable reward for inventions of a similar kind. Under the fostering care of the British Association, the most valuable electrical observations have been made at Kew, and Mr. Ronalds has continued, from year to year, to make those improvements upon his apparatus which experience never fails to suggest;—but I regret to say that, in consequence of our diminished resources, the Association, at its meeting in 1848, came to the resolution of discontinuing the observations at Kew, appropriating, at the same time, an adequate sum for completing those which were in progress, and for reducing and discussing the five years' electrical observations which had been published in our annual reports. I trust, however, that means will yet be found to maintain the Observatory in full activity, and carry out the original objects contemplated by the Committee. Having had an opportunity of visiting this establishment a few weeks ago this summer, after having inspected two of the best conducted Observatories on the Continent where the same class of observations are made, I have no hesitation in speaking in the highest terms of the value of Mr. Ronalds' labours, and in recommending the institution which he so liberally superintends to the continued protection of the Association, and the continued liberality of the Royal Society. From the facts which I have already mentioned, and from many others to which I might have referred, the members of the Association will observe, with no common pleasure, that the Government of this country has, during the last twenty years, been extending their patronage of science and the arts. That this change was effected by the interference of the British Association, and by the writings and personal exertions of its members, could, were it necessary, be easily proved. But though men of all shades of political feeling have applauded the growing wisdom and liberality of the State; and

though various individuals are entitled to share in the applause, yet there is one statesman, alas! too early and too painfully torn from the affections of his country, whom the science of England must ever regard as its warmest friend and its greatest benefactor. To him we owe new institutions for advancing science, and new colleges for extending education; and had Providence permitted him to follow out in the serene evening of life, and in the maturity of his powerful intellect, the views which he had cherished amid the distractions of political strife, he would have rivalled the Colbert of another age, and would have completed the systematic organization of science and literature and art, which has been the pride and the glory of another land. These are not the words of idle eulogy, or the expressions of a groundless expectation. Sir Robert Peel had entertained the idea of attaching to the Royal Society a number of active members, who should devote themselves wholly to scientific pursuits, and I had the satisfaction of communicating to him, through a mutual friend, the remarkable fact, that I had found among the MSS. of Sir Isaac Newton a written scheme of improving the Royal Society, precisely similar to that which he contemplated. Had this idea been realized, it would have been but the first instalment of a debt long due to science and the nation, and it would have fallen to the lot of some more fortunate statesman to achieve a glorious name by its complete discharge. It has always been one of the leading objects of the British Association, and it is now the only one of them which has not been wholly accomplished, 'to obtain a more general attention to the objects of a science, and removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.' Although this object is not very definitely expressed, yet Mr. Harcourt, in moving its adoption, included under it the revision of the law of patents and the direct national encouragement of science, two subjects to which I shall briefly direct your attention. In 1831, when the Association commenced its labours, our patent laws were a blot on the legislation of Great Britain; and though some of their more obnoxious provisions have since that time been modified or removed, they are a blot still, less deep in its dye, but equally a stain upon the character of the nation. The protection which is given by statute to every other property in literature and the fine arts, is not accorded to property in scientific inventions and discoveries. A man of genius completes an invention, and after incurring great expense, and spending years of anxiety and labour, he is ready to give the benefit of it to the public. Perhaps it is an invention to save life—the life-boat; to shorten space and lengthen time—the railway; to guide the commerce of the world through the trackless ocean—the mariner's compass; to extend the industry, increase the power, and fill the coffers of the State—the steam-engine; to civilize our species, to raise it from the depths of ignorance and crime to knowledge and to virtue—the printing-press. But, whatever it may be, a grateful country has granted to the inventor the sole benefit of its use for fourteen years. But what the statute thus freely gives, law and custom as freely take away, or render void. Fees, varying from £200 to £500, are demanded from the inventor; and the gift thus so highly estimated by the giver bears the great seal of England. The inventor must now describe his invention with legal precision. If he errs in the slightest point—if his description is not sufficiently intelligible—if the smallest portion of his invention has been used before—or if he has incautiously allowed his secret to be made known to two, or even to one individual, he will lose in a court of law his money and his privilege. Should his patent escape unscathed from the fiery ordeal, it often happens that the patentee has not been remunerated during the fourteen years of his term. In this case the State is willing to extend his right for five or seven years more; but he can obtain this extension only by the expensive and uncertain process of an act of Parlia-

ment; a boon which is seldom asked, and which, through rival influence, has often been withheld. Such was the patent law twenty years ago; but since that time it has received some important ameliorations; and though the British Association did not interfere as a body, yet some of its members applied energetically on the subject to some of the more influential individuals in Lord Grey's Government, and the result of this was, two acts of Parliament passed in 1835 and 1839, entitled 'Acts for amending the law touching letters patent for inventions.' Without referring to another important act for registering designs which had the effect of withdrawing from the grasp of the patent laws a great number of useful inventions, depending principally on form, I shall notice only the valuable provisions of the two acts above mentioned—acts which we owe solely to Lord Brougham. By the first of these acts the patentee is permitted to disclaim any part either of the title of his invention or of the specification of it, or to make any alteration on the title or specification. The same act gives the Privy Council the power of confirming any patent, or of granting a new one, when a patent had been taken out for an invention which the patentee believed to be new, but which was found to have been known before, but not publicly and generally used. By the same act, too, the power of letters patent was taken from Parliament, and given to the Privy Council, who have, on different occasions, exercised it with judgment and discrimination. By the second act of 1839, this last privilege was made more attainable by the patentee. There are doubtless valuable improvements which inventors will gratefully remember; but till the enormous fees which are still exacted are either partly or wholly abolished, and a real privilege given under the great seal, the genius of this country will never be able to compete with that of foreign lands, where patents are cheaply obtained and better protected. In proof of the justness of these views, it is gratifying to notice that, within these few days, it has been announced in Parliament that the new Attorney-General has accepted his office, on the express condition that the large fees which he derives from patents shall be subject to revision. The other object of the British Association, mentioned by Mr. Harcourt, the Organization of Science as a National Institution, is one of a higher order, and not limited to individual, or even to English, interests. It concerns the civilized world; not confined to time, it concerns eternity. While the tongue of the Almighty, as Kepler expresses it, is speaking to us in His word, His finger is writing to us in His works; and to acquire a knowledge of these works is an essential portion of the great duty of man. Truth secular cannot be separated from truth divine; and if a priesthood has in all ages been organized to track and exemplify the one, and to maintain, in ages of darkness and corruption, the vestal fire upon the sacred altar, shall not an intellectual priesthood be organized to develop the glorious truths which time and space embosom,—to cast the glance of reason into the dark interior of our globe, teeming with what was once life,—to make the dull eye of man sensitive to the planet which twinkles from afar, as well as to the luminary which shines above,—and to incorporate with our inner life those wonders of the external world which appeal with equal power to the affections and to the reason of immortal natures. If the God of Love is most appropriately worshipped in the Christian temple, the God of Nature may be equally honoured in the Temple of Science. Even from its lofty minarets the philosopher may summon the faithful to prayer; and the priest and the sage may exchange altars without the compromise of faith or of knowledge. Influenced, no doubt, by views like these, Mr. Harcourt has cited the opinions of a philosopher, whose memory is dear to Scotland, and whose judgment on any great question will be everywhere received with respect and attention; I refer to Professor Playfair, the

distinguished successor in our Metropolitan University, of the Gregorys, the Maclaurins, and the Stewarts of former days, who in his able dissertation 'On the Progress of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences,' thus speaks of the National Institute of France:—

"This institution has been of considerable advantage to science. To detach a number of ingenious men from everything but scientific pursuits—to deliver them alike from the embarrassments of poverty or the temptations of wealth—to give them a place and station in society the most respectable and independent, is to remove every impediment, and to add every stimulus to exertion. To this institution, accordingly, operating upon a people of great genius, and indefatigable activity of mind, we are to ascribe that superiority in the mathematical sciences which, in the last seventy years, has been so conspicuous."—*Diss.* 3d, sec. 5, p. 500.

"This just eulogy on the National Institute of France, in reference to abstract mathematics, may be safely extended to every branch of theoretical and practical science; and I have no hesitation in saying, after having recently seen the Academy of Sciences at its weekly labours, that it is the noblest and most effective institution that ever was organized for the promotion of science. Owing to the prevalence of scientific knowledge among all classes of the French population, and to their admirable system of elementary instruction, the advancement of science, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of education, are objects dear to every class of the people. The soldier as well as the citizen—the Socialist, the Republican, and the Royalist—all look up to the National Institute as a mighty obelisk erected to science, to be respected and loved and defended by all. We have seen it standing unshaken and active amid all the revolutions and convulsions which have so long agitated that noble but distracted country—a common centre of affection, to which antagonist opinions, and rival interests, and dissonant hearts, have peacefully converged. It thus becomes an institution of order, calculated to send back to its contending friends a message of union and peace, and to replace in stable equilibrium, the tottering institutions of the State. It was doubtless with views like these that the great Colbert established the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and that the powerful and sagacious monarchs on the Continent of Europe have imitated his example. They have established in their respective capitals similar institutions—they have sustained them with liberal endowments—they have conferred rank and honours on their more eminent members, and there are now here present distinguished foreigners who have well earned the rewards and distinctions they have received. It is, therefore, gentlemen, no extravagant opinion that institutions which have thus thrived in other countries should thrive in ours—that insulated societies, which elsewhere flourish in combination, should, when combined, flourish among us—and that men ordained by the State to the undivided functions of science should do more and better work than those who snatch an hour or two from their daily toil, or from their nightly rest. In a great nation like ours, where the higher interests and objects of the state are necessarily organized, it is a singular anomaly that the intellectual interests of the country should, in a great measure, be left to voluntary support and individual zeal—an anomaly that could have arisen only from the supineness of ever-changing administrations, and from the intelligence and liberality of a commercial people—an anomaly, too, that could have been continued only by the excellence of the institutions they have established. In the history of no civilized people can we find private establishments so generously fostered, so energetically conducted, and so successful in their objects, as the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the Astronomical, Geological, Zoological, and Linnean Societies of the metropolis. They are an honour to the nation, and will ever be

gratefully remembered in the history of science. But they are nevertheless defective in their constitution, limited in their operation, and incapable, from their very nature, of developing and directing and rewarding the indigenous talent of the country. They are simply subscription societies, which pay for the publication of their own transactions, and adjudicate medals entrusted to them by the beneficence of others. They are not bound to the exercise of any other function, and they are under no obligation to do the scientific work of the State, or to promote any of those national objects which are entrusted to the organized institutions of other lands. Their President and Council are necessarily resident in London; and the talent and genius of the provinces are excluded from their administration. From this remark we must except the distinguished philosophers of Cambridge and Oxford, who, from their proximity to the capital, have been the brightest ornaments of our metropolitan institutions, and without whose aid they never could have attained their present pre-eminence. It is, therefore, in the more remote parts of the empire that the influence of a national institution would be more immediately felt, and nowhere more powerfully than in this its northern portion. Our English friends are, we believe, little aware of the obstructions which oppose the progress of science in Scotland. In our five Universities there is not a single Fellowship to stimulate the genius and rouse the ambition of the student. The Church, the law, and the medical profession hold out no rewards to the cultivators of mathematical and physical science; and were a youthful Newton or Laplace to issue from any of our universities, his best friends would advise him to renounce the divine gift, and to seek in professional toil the well-earned competency which can alone secure him a just position in the social scale, and an enviable felicity in the domestic circle. Did this truth require any evidence in its support, we find it in the notorious fact that our colleges cannot furnish Professors to fill their own important offices; and the time is not distant when all our chairs in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and even Natural History, will be occupied by Professors educated in the English Universities. But were a Royal Academy or Institute, like that of France, established on the basis of our existing institutions, and a class of resident members enabled to devote themselves wholly to science, the youth of Scotland would instantly start for the prize, and would speedily achieve their full share in the liberality of the State. Our universities would then breathe a more vital air. Our science would put forth new energies, and our literature might rise to the high level at which it stands in our sister land. But it is to the nation that the greatest advantages would accrue. With gigantic manufacturing establishments, depending for their perfection and success on mechanics and chemistry; with a royal and commercial marine almost covering the ocean; with steam ships on every sea; with a system of agriculture leaning upon science as its mainstay; with a network of railways demanding for their improvement, and for the safety of the traveller, and for the remuneration of their public-spirited projectors, the highest efforts of mechanical skill, the time has now arrived for summoning to the service of the State all the theoretical and practical wisdom of the country; for rousing what is dormant, combining what is insulated, and uniting in one grand institution the living talent which is in active but undirected and unsupported exercise around us. In thus pleading for the most important of the objects of the British Association, I feel that I am not pleading for a cause that is hopeless. The change has not only commenced, but has made considerable progress. Our scientific institutions have already, to a certain extent, become national ones. Apartments belonging to the nation have been liberally granted to them. Royal medals have been founded, and large sums from the

public purse devoted to the objects which they contemplate. The Museum of Economic Geology, indeed, is itself a complete section of a Royal Institute, giving a scientific position to six eminent philosophers, all of whom are distinguished members of this Association. And in every branch of science and literature the liberality of the Crown has been extended to numerous individuals, whose names would have been enrolled among the Members of a National Institution. The cause, therefore, is far advanced; and every act of liberality to eminent men, and every grant of money for scientific and literary purposes, is a distinct step towards its triumph. Our private institutions have, in reality, assumed the transition phase, and it requires only an electric spark from a sagacious and patriotic statesman to combine in one noble phalanx the scattered elements of our intellectual greatness, and guide to lofty achievements and glorious triumphs the talents and genius of the nation. But when such an institution has been completed, the duties of the State to science are not exhausted. It has appreciated knowledge, but in its abstract and utilitarian phase. It would be of little avail to the peace and happiness of society if the great truths of the material world were confined to the educated and the wise. The organization of science thus limited would cease to be a blessing. Knowledge secular and knowledge divine, the double current of the intellectual life-blood of man, must not merely descend through the great arteries of the social frame. It must be taken up by the minutest capillaries before it can nourish and purify society. Knowledge is at once the manna and the medicine of our moral being. When crime is the bane, knowledge is the antidote. Society may escape from the pestilence and may survive the famine, but the demon of ignorance, with his grim adjuncts of vice and riot, will pursue her into her most peaceful haunts, destroying our institutions, and converting into a wilderness the paradise of social and domestic life. The State has, therefore, a great duty to perform. As it punishes crime, it is bound to prevent it. As it subjects us to laws, it must teach us to read them; and while it thus teaches, it must teach also the ennobling truths which display the power and the wisdom of the great lawgiver, thus diffusing knowledge while it is extending education; and thus making men contented, and happy, and humble, while it makes them quiet and obedient subjects. It is a great problem yet to be solved to determine what will be the state of society when man's physical powers are highly exalted, and his physical condition highly ameliorated, without any corresponding change in his moral habits and position. There is much reason to fear that every great advance in material civilization requires some moral and compensatory antagonism; but however this may be, the very indeterminate character of the problem is a warning to the rulers of nations to prepare for the contingency by a system of national instruction, which shall either reconcile or disregard those hostile influences under which the people are now perishing for lack of knowledge."

THE LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL BOYLE said that he was sure he only expressed the unanimous feelings of every individual present, when he proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the British Association, for his admirable address. The profound attention which had prevailed during its delivery, satisfied him that it had carried with it the feelings of every one who had heard it, because a more eloquent, more lucid, and a more able exposition of the objects of that Institution, he was sure, had issued from no other quarter whatever. It must give great satisfaction to the members of the British Association, to see that the duties which had been imposed upon their chairman had been so ably discharged upon that occasion; and it had also shown that the late meeting of the British Association had done well when they selected the gentleman now in the chair to the office which he so much adorned.

Lord CATHCART seconded the motion, which, having been put to the meeting by Dr. Robinson, was carried with the greatest cordiality.

The assistant-secretary, Professor Phillips, then stated the routine business of the Association, and the meeting separated about half-past nine o'clock, the reading of Sir D. Brewster's address having occupied above an hour.

Thursday Evening.

To the report of the proceedings of the British Association yesterday, it is only expedient now to add, that the sections for Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Statistics, and Mechanics, and the sub-section Ethnology, mustered this morning at eleven o'clock, in good force, and immediately set to work. The College provides admirable accommodation, and all the meeting-rooms being close together, there is no hurry or racing about, as when they are remote from each other. The papers read and discussed were, we think, more interesting and generally important than on any first day we can remember from the beginning of the Institution. Members continue to pour in—the fine weather remains most favourable, and these, together with the number of ladies who have become "associates," contribute much to the animation of the scene, and the gaiety of Edinburgh.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S EXPEDITION.

THE Admiralty have communicated the following intelligence to the papers:—

Admiralty, August 1.

"Lieutenant Power, of the *Emma Eugenia* transport, has just arrived from Captain Austin.

"Captain Austin left Whale Fish Islands on the 23rd June—all well, perfect in every equipment, the steamers with six weeks' coal on board.

"The day after Captain Austin sailed, the American expedition, consisting of two schooners, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands, and sailed to the northward on the 29th—all well."

From other sources, we gather that the officers and men were in excellent spirits, and that the most perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the expedition.

FINE ARTS.

THE VERNON GALLERY.

A PRIVATE view of these and some other pictures of the English school, removed from the National Gallery to Marlborough House, was afforded on Thursday; the public were to have been admitted on Monday next, but this is now postponed. Such an outcry had been raised and kept up against what was called the cellar, or condemned cell, of the Vernon collection, that the authorities could hardly help making some effort to show the liberal bequest to better advantage. There is abundance of space in Marlborough House, but the light is very defective; it is entirely a side light, and this frequently interrupted by parts of the building and large trees; the result is, that by far the greater portion of the pictures are not so well seen as they were in their former place, while a few get as good a light as their authors could wish. Some of the most interesting works removed from the small rooms in the National Gallery—for example, the two fine whole lengths of Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble, as *Hamlet*, by Lawrence—are completely shrouded in gloom. West's large picture, the "Healing the Sick," is no better off, and the whole set of Hogarth's "Marriage à-la-mode," with Wilkie's charming work, the "Village Festival," and the "Corn Field" of Constable, are seen to great disadvantage. The fine landscapes by R. Wilson have been cleaned, but are not so well seen as in their old abode. The two first rooms are filled with pictures not belonging to the Vernon collection, taken principally from the two small rooms of the National Gallery, which are now dismantled, but we presume will soon be

occupied with pictures which for a long time have been out of sight in the larger rooms, and thus we may benefit by the present arrangement. The Vernon pictures are 155 in number, by our most distinguished painters, but with a few exceptions they cannot be considered as the highest examples of our art; Maclise, Callcott, Leslie, Turner, Uwins, Mulready, D. Roberts, Eastlake, and E. M. Ward, are well represented, but the fine works of Etty, Creswick, Landseer, Stanfield, Lee, S. Cooper, F. Danby, and Herbert, must be sought elsewhere. This, however, is said not as "looking a gift-horse in the mouth," but lest it should be thought that this gallery were the standard of British art; it is rather a most excellent and valued nucleus round which it is hoped will be gathered many more fine works of our native artists, to form what some would call a true National Gallery. As the present locale is destined to be the residence of the Prince of Wales when he reaches the age of eighteen years, it is, of course, only a temporary one for the pictures, and in this view will help to urge upon the government the necessity of providing some permanent building for the exhibition of all the pictures belonging to the nation.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday.

THE National Assembly yesterday adopted a bill for the restoration of the censorship on dramatic productions, which was abolished after the Revolution of February. Censorship on plays is, it must be admitted, scarcely less objectionable, humiliating, slavish, gagging, than censorship on books or journals. But without it we fall into all the coarseness, licentiousness, obscenity, and excesses of all kinds, to which play-writing and play-acting are naturally prone. Of this we have had abundant proof since the Revolution: we have seen noted individuals dragged on the stage almost under their own names, "in their habits as they live;" we have seen them not only vilely caricatured, but grossly calumniated—represented, in fact, as downright pickpockets and cut-throats; we have seen young women expose themselves in almost as scanty covering as Eve wore before the fall; we have heard language of such utter beastliness as would have shocked a party of drunken coal-heavers. "What matters?" we have been asked by the adversaries of censorship. "If the public like to feast on such garbage, why prevent them? If they like it not, let them hoot it down, or stay away from the theatre." Very fine, good gentlemen! but remember, that if public decency be not protected from such outrage as this, society will either become steeped to the lips in pollution, or the theatres will be shunned by the public as a moral pestilence. It is not a case in which the public can be left to do justice itself night after night, even should it be so disposed.

The Minister of the Interior has taken a measure which will give universal satisfaction—ordered the suppression of the *claque* at the Opera. No reader of the *Gazette* is ignorant of what the *claque* is:—a set of fellows admitted every night into the pit, either with free tickets, or at reduced prices, and charged to applaud on certain signals given by the chief *claqueur*. This chief was regularly paid by the management; and, in addition, he levied large contributions on the authors, the principal performers, and on every other actor and actress who might wish to have the ear tickled by applause. The abuses of such a system are self-evident—a heavy pecuniary burden on the management and on the performers; and to the public a scandalous injustice by preventing anything like the free expression of opinion. Did a performer or a piece displease—the public had to bear the infliction in patience, it being perfectly useless to attempt to run against the *claque*; did either, on the contrary, afford satisfaction—the public refrained from applauding, from

the fear of being confounded with the vile crew in the pit. And then the opportunities which the *claque* afforded to any person of venting vengeance on any poor wretch of a writer or player. A few score francs to the chief *claqueur*, and applause would either be withheld or changed into hissing! In one word, the system was a scandalous nuisance. Public, and performers, and theatrical managements, and authors have been complaining of it for years, but neither ever dreamed of having the courage of employing a vigorous effort to put it down. On the strength of it, the *chefs de claque* have become very important personages; some have even realized very considerable fortunes.

M. de Lamartine yesterday commenced the publication of a new volume of "Confidences," in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse*—a form of presenting his lucubrations to the public which he appears to like, or perhaps which he adopts because it is the most profitable. They are preceded by a preface—I beg pardon, a *préambule*, (these French folk are very fond of giving new names to old things,) in which he labours, with much apparent feeling, to justify himself from the charge repeatedly brought against him of having, in the first volume of his "Confidences," been guilty of gross indelicacy in laying bare to the public the secret emotions, passions, weaknesses of his heart, in his early youth, when his poet's eye rolled in fine frenzy, and his blood was hot as Africa's sun. His poverty, he says, and not his will, forced him to consent to the publication; but he asserts that no one has any right to complain of aught that he has said, no one is calumniated; and as to the laying bare of his own secret heart, he says that he could not dare to do such a thing to a friend, he could venture to do it before the public, the public being, in his opinion, a mere abstract idea, a nonentity, the speaking to which is like speaking in the desert, where none hears but God. It appears, however, that the sale of his "Confidences" has not had the effect he had hoped for—the enabling him to prevent his rapacious creditors from selling his family mansion and estate. But perhaps his observations on this point are worth the trouble of translation:—"I read, I heard in silence," says he, "all the ill-natured interpretations which were given of the act of publishing my secret confidences. I replied not; what indeed could I say? You, (it is M. de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, he addresses,) you alone knew that these notes had long existed, lodged in my rosewood box, with ten volumes of notes by my mother; that they were never intended to be removed; that I had positively rejected the first idea of publishing them; that I had refused a King's ransom for these sheets, which were without any real value; but that at last one day—a day with which I reproach myself—constrained to choose fatally between the necessity of alienating my poor *Charmettes*, which are as dear, and more holy, than those of my "Confessions," or of publishing those pages, I preferred to cause pain to myself to causing pain to good and old servants by selling their roofs and their vines to strangers. I received with one hand the price of the "Confidences," and I gave it immediately to others to purchase time. That was all my crime, and I expiate it. Well! Let the critics rejoice until their vengeance be satiated! The sacrifice has done no good! It is in vain that I have given to the wind these leaves, torn from the book of my most pious souvenirs; the time which the price of them enabled me to purchase has not sufficed to conduct me to the threshold of the residence in which we regret no more! My *Charmettes* are about to be sold! Let my critics be content. I have the shame of having published these "Confidences," and I have not the joy of having saved my garden. Strangers will go to efface from it the footsteps of my mother. But God is God. He sometimes orders the wind to uproot the oak of one hundred years, and man to uproot his own heart. The oak and the heart are His; they must be given up to Him; and with them, in addition, justice, glory, and praises!"

The two adventurous *savans*, MM. Barral and Bixio, undaunted by the mishaps which befel them on their first aerial voyage, made a second balloon ascent on Saturday afternoon, from the garden of the Observatoire at Paris. Their departure was, as on the first occasion, witnessed by, and, so to speak, under the direct patronage of, M. Arago, M. Mathieu, M. Regnault, and all the most eminent members of the learned circles of the capital. As on that occasion, too, they were provided with all possible instruments for making all possible kinds of experiments, calculated to elucidate or throw light on meteorological science. Like the first trip, moreover, the second was made in the midst of most abominable weather, the rain falling in torrents, and the wind howling dismally. It was made, also, with the same crazy old balloon; and to complete the comparison, the balloon partially burst when high up in the air, thereby again placing the aeronauts in danger of coming down to earth with a bump calculated to break their necks.

This second ascent was, however, on the whole, much more satisfactory than the first. It was at three minutes past four o'clock that the balloon was set loose, and at six minutes past it was at a height of 757 yards, and the thermometer marked 16°. (Bear in mind that the thermometer here referred to is the French, or centigrade—not Fahrenheit's, which is generally used by the English.) At nine minutes past four the height was 1244 yards, the thermometer 13°; eleven minutes past four 1848 yards, thermometer 9° 8'; thirteen minutes past, 1013 yards, thermometer 9°; twenty minutes past, 3752 yards, and the thermometer marked a little below zero, or freezing point. (Freezing point in the French scale corresponds to 32° Fahrenheit.) For some time the balloon had been in a thick cloud, and the aeronauts, anxious to go higher, so as to escape from it, threw out ballast. In a brief space they rose to about 5500 yards, and the thermometer fell to 9°. The oscillations of the barometer indicated that they had reached a first station. About this time they discovered, to their mortification, a rent in the balloon, through which, of course, the gas escaped: but they remedied this inconvenience by tossing out ballast. At twenty-five minutes past four, they reached a new station, and the balloon oscillated at a height of 6300 metres. Here their clothes and memorandum books became literally covered with sprays, or what they call needles of ice, contained in the clouds. At this moment the cloud became somewhat lighter, and they saw the pale disk, not, as they expected, of one sun, but of what seemed to be two, both on the same vertical plane. In plainer terms, it seemed as if the sun were looking at itself in a mass of ice, and they saw both the sun and the reflection. At thirty-two minutes past four, the thermometer marked 23°, and they were still in the cloud; but a glimpse of the blue sky above indicated that they were not very far from the edge of it. Polariscopic observations again proved that the light transmitted by clouds is neutral. More ballast was here thrown out, and at forty-five minutes past four, the travellers reached a height of 6500 yards, with the thermometer at 35° below freezing point. Still they continued to ascend, and soon they reached 7016 yards. Here the thermometer fell to 39°—just about the point at which mercury freezes. It is needless to say that the hands and feet of the aeronauts were numbened with the excessive cold, but they felt no other personal inconvenience. Further rents now became visible in the balloon, and there being no more ballast to throw out, the *savans* had to reconcile themselves to a descent. The balloon fell rapidly, but they reached the ground in safety. When near the earth, they threw out a grappling iron, which caught in the roof of a cottage, and a foolish countryman, thinking to do well, cut it. Fortunately, however, other ropes were hanging from the balloon, and these being seized by bystanders, the aerial machine was safely landed. The place it fell at was about forty-five miles to the east of Paris. Our travellers had to go above twelve miles

in a cart over wretched roads to reach the nearest railway; and they had the mortification on the road of breaking some of their valuable instruments.

Although this new voyage resulted in no great scientific discovery, it has not been without results of some importance. In the first place, it has demonstrated the fact of there being huge clouds of some 5000 yards or more in depth; in the second place, it has confirmed the theories of Mariotte, Bravais, and others, as to the shreds or needles of ice in the clouds, and the effect of the sun upon them; thirdly, the extreme cold felt at the greatest height attained was wholly unexpected, but nevertheless was not a necessary consequence of that height, Gay Lussac, when he was at a similar elevation, having only experienced 9°. But more than all, the voyage is important from the conviction it causes, that such enterprises only required to be patiently followed up to enable us to turn the theories we at present hold on air, rain, hail, snow, wind, thunder, &c. into positive certainties; to explain to us why and wherefore the temperature diminishes in the upper regions of the atmosphere, when it gets hotter the deeper we dig into the earth; to test whether our thermometers and barometers are constructed on true principles; and, finally, by ascertaining the constitution and density of the different beds of air, enable the distances of the planets from our earth to be measured with as much mathematical exactitude as so many miles of railway.

The hearty thanks of all who feel any interest in science are due to M. Bixio and M. Barral. But we entreat these gentlemen to take more care of their personal safety in another excursion than they have done in these two trips. To scale the heavens in a rotten old balloon on a scientific expedition is really more foolhardy than wise. It is by no means to the interest of science that our two *savans* should break their necks; *au contraire*. It would seem, however, from their daredevil hardihood, that they are of a different opinion.

MUSIC.

The Operas.—Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera have been occupied respectively with *La Tempesta* and *La Juive*, giving us no novelty to discourse upon.

The Amateur Performance at Miss Kelly's Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. George Stephens, the dramatic author, went off with great spirit on Wednesday, though the audience was not so numerous as could be wished. We are glad to find, however, that some very liberal donations have been added, which will enable the committee to carry out their benevolent design with good service, if not to the full extent of their wishes. The pieces played were *Henry IV.*, Stephens' tragedy of *Martinuzzi*, or the *Patriot*, and Courtney's comedy of *Time Tries All*.

The Bach Society.—The devotees of the great fugue writer celebrated his centenary by a meeting at St. Martin's Hall on Monday, at which Mr. Sterndale Bennett and Herr Molique were the principal performers.

The Black Malibran.—Under this *soubriquet*, which is apt on account of the black and not the Malibran, the Donna Martinez has given two guitar concerts at the Hanover Square Rooms, in company with the two clever guitarists, Ciebra, during the week.

Opening of the Royal Well Music Hall, Cheltenham.—This building, which was temporarily opened in June, will be formally inaugurated by two grand concerts on Wednesday, the 7th August next. It is upwards of 120 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. The *corps dramatiques* of the two Opera Houses will furnish the singers, and the programmes are unusually novel and *recherché*. Mdlle. Catherine Hayes, of her Majesty's Theatre, will make her first appearance, together with the

German basso, Formes, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The names of Miss Dolby, Miss Lucombe, and Madame Nottes, a recent *débütante*, swell the list of vocal performers. The orchestra and chorus will be conducted by Herr Wilhelm Kuhe, and the new drop scene, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall, is to be produced for the first time. The great size of the Royal Well Music Hall enables the proprietors to give these concerts at unusually low prices.

THE DRAMA.

Readings of Shakspeare.—Fanny Kemble, following the example of the distinguished members of her family, commenced a series of six readings at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell. The play was the *Tempest*, perhaps as difficult as any to be made effective by this kind of hearing; the characters differ so much from one another, and such an air of mysticism pervades it, that it taxes the best powers to give anything like a full idea of the play. We were not prepared for such a bestowment of acting upon the reading; the assuming of the voice and manner of the drunken butler, *Stephano*, of the hoarse Cyclopean *Caliban*, contrasted with the sweet and pathetic words of *Miranda*, and the love-breathing *Ferdinand*, was a remarkable point in style of the reading; while great dignity and impressiveness were given to the fine language of *Prospero*. As far as such means go, we think the design of the great author was surprisingly well exhibited, and with such nice feeling for his beauties as to make these readings by the last of the Kembles a most interesting entertainment.

VARIETIES.

Vauxhall Gardens.—An exhibition, which reflects little credit on either Mr. Green, whose reputation as an aeronaut is so universally acknowledged, or on Mr. Wardell, whose management of these gardens has been so much praised, took place here on Wednesday evening. A poor diminutive pony, shackled in every way, upon a sort of platform-car, was carried up by Mr. Green with his Victoria balloon, high into the clouds, much to the gratification of a gaping crowd; but for no other purpose, unless, indeed, that the poor animal ate three carrots, while at a high elevation, be a "scientific fact" (worth ascertaining. It is time these absurdities were ended.

The Great Bull from Nineveh.—The Great Bull (with its mutilations, see *Literary Gazette*) and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by Dr. Layard, are now on their way to England, and may be expected in the course of September. A drawing which represents the shipping of the sculpture has been just brought over by one of the Messrs. Lynch, of Bagdad, who has been with Dr. Layard exploring the remains of Nineveh. It represents the action of placing the Great Bull on board the Apprentice, at Morghill, on the right bank of the Euphrates, about three miles above the old city of Bussorah. Alongside the Apprentice is the Nicotris steamer, under the command of Captain Jones, I.N., whose influence with the natives is most powerful, and to whose assistance the success in effecting the difficult operation on the muddy and deserted banks of the Euphrates is in a great measure attributable. The Apprentice was sent out from this country by Mr. Alderman Finnis, at the instance of the trustees of the British Museum, and to that gentleman and his nephews, Messrs. Lynch, the public are indebted for a periodical communication between the Thames and the Euphrates. Another vessel belonging to the Alderman is, we understand, about leaving London, and it is hoped that she may in like manner return home laden with the monuments and trophies of what we had been too apt to regard as the semi-fabulous metropolis of the ancient world.—*Newspapers*.

President Fillmore.—The new President of the American Republic is stated to be but fifty years of age. He commenced life as a schoolmaster, afterwards attained distinction at the bar, and subsequently became Vice-President of the United States. The death of President Taylor has placed Mr. Fillmore in one of the most eminent positions the world has to offer. We content ourselves with recording the fact, and leave our readers to contrast the difference in the respect paid to the schoolmaster on the two sides of the Atlantic.

Submarine Telegraph.—The *Globe* announces that the submarine telegraph approaches completion, and that messages will soon be conveyed between Dover and Calais. We trust that neither political prejudices or an unwise tariff will interfere with its free use by the public.

The Bookbinders' Finishing Association held its third annual meeting on Monday and Tuesday, last week, when many admirable specimens of workmanship in every style, ancient and modern, home and foreign, were exhibited. When 1851 arrives, our artizans in this branch of elegant decoration need fear no competition.

Lightning.—The accounts of the injury to property and loss of life, both to man and brutes, in the provinces are remarkable; and the phenomena attending some of the accidents have been very curious. The following describes an occurrence at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham:—"A meteoric ball was seen to enter through one of the panes of glass in the window, and pass to the fireplace, where it exploded like a pistol. It was about the size of an egg, had the appearance of a star, and, singular to state, did not break or crack the glass through which it passed, or leave any mark whatever; the entire building was shaken. A few minutes afterwards another ball entered through a doorway, and two of the nurses were enveloped in flames."

An Interesting Tourist.—Mr. Chapman, an executioner from the United States, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of studying the French guillotine system, and examining the machinery employed in the work of decapitation used in other parts of Europe.—*Times' Correspondent.*

Porcelain, by which is designated a dense body too hard to be scratched by a knife, translucent, sonorous, and white, was manufactured from a very early period in China; the remote antiquity of this manufacture is proved by the discovery of bottles of Chinese porcelain, with inscriptions in that language, in the tombs of Thebes. The porcelain Tower, near Nankin, was built A.D. 1277, but as early as 163 B.C. it is stated that porcelain was common in China. Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, penetrated into China in the thirteenth century, and he describes with much accuracy, the mode then, as now, employed by the Chinese in the preparation of their clays. "They collect," he says, "a certain kind of earth, as it were from a mine, and, laying it in a great heap, suffer it to be exposed to the wind, rain, and sun, for thirty or forty years, during which time it is never disturbed. By this means it becomes refined and fit for being wrought into the vessels above mentioned. Such colours as may be thought proper are then laid on, and the ware is afterwards baked in ovens or furnaces. These persons, therefore, who cause the earth to be dug, collect it for their children or grandchildren."—R. HUNT, in *Art-Journal*.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Arnold's Homer's Iliad, Books 1 to 4, with Notes, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Berne's Village Sermons, 12mo, boards, 4s. 6d.
 Bohn's Irving's Salmagundi, 12mo, 1s. 6d.
 Abbottsford, &c., 12mo, 1s.

Brewer's Bookkeeping, 12mo, fourth edition, 2s. (Key to ditto, 2s.)
 Britton's (John) Memoirs, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 18mo, 1s. 6d.
 Chambers's Instructive, vol. 13, 2s. 6d.
 Christian's Struggle, by the Bishop of Calcutta, 18mo, 1s. 6d.
 Collins's (W. W.) Antonina; or, Fall of Rome, new edition, 3 vols., £1 11s. 6d.
 Cust's (Hon. Sir E.) Family Reading, 8vo, cloth, 21s.
 Elliott's (Ebenezer) Life, Poetry, and Letters, by J. Williams, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Encyclopedia Metropolitana, vol. 10; Maurice's Moral and Mental Philosophy, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Gordon's (Lady D.) Stella Venesia, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 21s.
 Green's (Rev. S.) Domestic Worshipper, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Heygate's Wedding Gift, 18mo, cloth, 3s.
 Holland's (G. C.) Cases of Cure of Consumption, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Illustrated Book of Songs for Children, square, cloth, 5s.
 Lynch's Dead Sea, third edition, royal 8vo, cloth, 21s.
 Moore's British Grasses, folio, 7s. 6d.
 Norah Dalrymple; a Woman's Story, 3 vols., post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Peck's (B. C.) Recollections of Sydney, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Pictorial Half-Hours, vol. 1, 4to, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Rural Hours, by Miss F. Cooper, 2 vols., post 8vo, 21s.
 Scripture Characters, 2 vols., square, cloth, 8s.
 Searchings of the Heart, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Signorey's Poems, 18mo, 2s.
 Tupper's (P.) Philosophy, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s.
 Woolley's (T.) Life of a Bushman, 18mo, sewed, 6d.
 Wordsworth's (W.) The Prelude, 8vo, cloth, 14s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1850.	h. m. s.	1850.	h. m. s.
Aug. 3 . . .	12 52 7	Aug. 7 . . .	12 53 0
4 . . .	5 47 9	8 . . .	5 22 8
5 . . .	5 42 5	9 . . .	5 15 1
6 . . .	5 36 6		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER and J. S. A. are thanked. Their communications shall have our best attention.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society of London, is EXHIBITED DAILY, from 1 to 6 o'clock, at their Gardens in the Regent's Park. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at 4 o'clock. The Arab snake charmers, Jabar Abou Hajab and Mohammed Abou Merwan, will also perform on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock and at 5 o'clock, weather permitting. Admission, 1s. each; Mondays, 6d.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at DOLGELLAU, August 26th to 31st, 1850.

President, W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., F.S.A.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Llanymowddwy, Mallwyd,
 W. BASIL JONES, Gwynfryn, Machynlleth,
 General Secretaries.

EVERYTHING FOR THE WORK
 TABLE, AT MECHI'S MANUFACTORY, 4, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this emporium of elegancies, to select their scissors, thimbles, finger-guards, silk-winders, needles, pins, piercers, netting boxes and materials, and all other requisites for Ladies' Work. Mechi has the most splendid Stock in London, of Ladies' Work Tables and Work Boxes, in Papier Maché and fancy woods; also a great variety of Ladies' Companions and Pocket Books, elegantly fitted up. Splendid Papier Maché blotting and writing cases, card cases, card racks, watch stands, playing card cases, hand and pole screens, inkstands, &c. Chessmen in ivory and bone, some superlatively beautiful.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER
 FLOWERS is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and in giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove Tan, Sun-burn, Redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the Skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and, by continuing its use only a short time, the Skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d., with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The following REDUCED RATES for PERIODICAL TICKETS are now in operation:—

Between LONDON and	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.		
	Twelve Months.	Six Months.	Three Months.	Twelve Months.	Six Months.	Three Months.
£ s. £ s. £ s. £ s. £ s. £ s.						
Mile End . . .	9 0	7 0	4 4	7 0	4 10	3 0
Stratford . . .						
Forest Gate . .						
Ilford	12 0	8 0	4 10	8 0	5 0	3 10
Lea Bridge . . .						
Tottenham . . .						
Marsh Lane . . .	15 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	4 0
Water Lane . . .	16 0	10 10	6 10	12 0	7 10	5 0
Edmonton . . .	18 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	8 10	5 10
Ponders End . . .						
Enfield	20 0	12 0	7 10	16 0	9 10	6 0
Romford						
Waltham	21 0	12 12	8 0	17 0	10 0	7 0
Cheshunt	22 0	13 0	8 10	18 0	10 10	7 10
Broxbourne . . .						
Brentwood . . .	25 0	15 0	9 0	20 0	12 0	8 0
St. Margaret's Ware . . .						
Hertford						
Roydon	28 0	16 16	9 10	22 0	13 10	9 5
Burnt Mill . . .						
Harlow						
Sawbridge						
worth	30 0	18 0	11 5	24 0	14 10	10 0
Ingatstone . . .						
Bishop's Stortford . . .						
Chelmsford . . .	35 0	21 0	13 0	28 0	16 16	11 15
Stanstead						
Elsenham						
Newport						
Audley End . . .	40 0	24 0	15 0	32 0	19 10	13 13
Witham						
Maldon						
Braintree						
Chesterford . . .						
Whittleford . . .	45 0	27 0	17 0	36 0	21 10	15 0
Marks Tey						
Shelford						
Cambridge	50 0	30 0	18 15	40 0	24 0	16 16
Colchester						
Ely	60 0	36 0	22 10	50 0	30 0	21 0
Woolwich, N. & S. . . .	10 10	6 0	4 0	7 10	4 0	2 10

Applications to be addressed to Mr. DAVIS, Accountant Bishopsgate Station. By order,

C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, July, 1850.

E. D. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 gs. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 gs.; youths' silver watches, 4 gs.; substantial and accurately-going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange, (Clock Tower Area.)

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETRO-

LINE SOAP has realized in practice all the promised beneficial effects on excoriations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "COSMETIC PETROLIN SOAP," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLIN SHAVING SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "DISPENSARY SOAP," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against, the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.

The Dispensary Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE,

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

12 AND 13, TICHBORNE STREET, REGENT'S QUADRANT.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK,

INCORPORATED BY CHARTER, 17th September, 1849,

FOR RECEIVING DEPOSITS AT INTEREST,

DISCOUNTING BILLS,

MAKING ADVANCES ON APPROVED SECURITIES,

GRANTING CASH CREDITS,

AND

TRANSACTIONING EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

ON THE

SCOTTISH SYSTEM.

Governor.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, late Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Court of Directors.

EDWARD ESDALE, Esq.
JOHN GWYNNE, Esq.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P.
WM. DANIEL OWEN, Esq.

APSEY PELLATT, Esq.
GEORGE PEARCE, Esq.
THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq.
CHARLES WALTON, Esq.

General Manager—HUGH INNES CAMERON, Esq.

CHIEF OFFICE, No. 16, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY.

STRAND BRANCH, No. 429, STRAND, CORNER OF AGAR STREET.

LAMBETH BRANCH, No. 77, BRIDGE ROAD, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

ISLINGTON BRANCH, No. 97, GOSWELL ROAD, NEAR THE ANGEL, WHICH WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

A SUB-OFFICE (Mr. BINGE, Agent) is now open at 22, York Street, Westminster; and arrangements are in contemplation for other Branches.

Joint Secretaries and Solicitors—Messrs. MULLINS AND PADDISON.

The hours of public business are from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. daily, at the Head Office and Branches; and from 12 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock P.M. at the Sub-Office.

TERMS OF BUSINESS, (until Further Notice.)

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Three per cent. will be Credited daily on all deposits for six months, of one pound and upwards, and the interest paid monthly, or accumulated half-yearly, at the option of the depositor, for every sum not then drawn, and which in such cases will, for the next period of six months, form together an increased principal sum bearing interest at three per cent.—and if not then drawn, be again accumulated as above for the next half-yearly period, and so on progressively, compounding the interest half-yearly. But in any particular case, the directors will, if the circumstances justify an exception from their rules, repay any part or the whole of the deposit.

The Directors having by the Charter the peculiar privilege of gradually increasing the capital, will, when new shares are being allotted, give a preference, after the existing shareholders, to depositors and customers who may wish to become proprietors, according to the priority of their applications, allowing, until a dividend be declared, three per cent. interest on all deposits set apart for shares. In accordance with the original purpose of the Institution, and of the early promise of its promoters, viz., to endeavour to make the proprietary body as numerous as possible, and the corporation, as far as the law will permit, a society for banking on the principles of a mutual benefit association, the shareholders and depositors for new shares will have a preference in the enjoyment of such benefits as the Bank can legitimately afford.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for shorter or longer periods than six months will be received on such terms as may be arranged in each particular case.

DRAWING OR CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—One per cent. interest reckoned from day to day, will be allowed on all balances constant for the half-year, of £100 and upwards; and two per cent. on all such balances exceeding £200; but the permanent maintenance of any balance will not be insisted on, when the party has not also a discount account.

CASH CREDIT ACCOUNTS will be granted to respectable parties on personal security or such guarantees as may be satisfactory to the Bank. A commission of one per cent. half-yearly will be charged on the amount of the credit, but interest (five per cent. per ann.) will be debited on the balance only of actual cash from time to time drawn out by the party after deduction of the sums paid in. To Shareholders and depositors for new shares the commission on cash credits will be but a half per cent. half-yearly.

ALL ACCOUNTS will be balanced half-yearly.

OFFICIAL RECEIPTS will, on the one hand, be given to Customers for all sums paid in, and their CHEQUES, on the other, will be preserved by the Bank till the succeeding half-yearly balance, when the accounts will be certified and the vouchers exchanged, except in cases where parties may specially wish for a different arrangement.

ADVANCES OR LOANS on Promissory Notes with marketable securities readily convertible, will be made at rates proportioned to the nature and value of the security in each case.

DISCOUNTS of Bills of Exchange will be made at the rates of the day; but only to parties having drawing accounts, and keeping balances of not less than one-fourth of the amount of their discounts.

ALL BILLS FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged daily before 12 noon, and not called for till after 2 P.M.

REMITTANCES will be made to, and BILLS COLLECTED in any place in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or on the Continent of Europe where there is a Banker; as also in America, the West Indies, India, and China.

DIVIDENDS, &c., will be received for Shareholders or Customers without charge.

No gratuity will be allowed to be received from a Customer or Applicant by any one in the Bank's employment.

FORMS of Application from Shareholders or Depositors, for new shares, or from parties desirous to open Accounts, will be supplied at the Bank, or sent by post to any who may require them.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HUGH INNES CAMERON,

General Manager.

16, TOKENHOUSE YARD, 25th June, 1850.

GEOLOGY.—Persons wishing to become acquainted with this interesting branch of Science, will find their studies greatly facilitated by means of Elementary Collections, which can be had at Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, or Fifty Guineas each, arranged and sold by Mr. TENNANT, (Mineralogist to Her Majesty,) 149, Strand, London.

A Collection for Five Guineas, which will illustrate the recent works on Geology, contains 200 Specimens, in a Mahogany Cabinet with five trays, viz.:

MINERALS which are the components of rocks, or occasionally imbedded in them:—Quartz, Agate, Calcædony, Jasper, Garnet, Zeolite, Hornblende, Augite, Asbestos, Felspar, Mica, Tale, Tourmaline, Calcareous Spar, Fluor, Selenite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plumbago, Blümen, &c.

METALLIC ORES:—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platina, &c.

ROCKS:—Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Serpentine, Sandstones, Limestones, Basalt, Lavas, &c.

FOSSILS from the Llandello, Wenlock, Ludlow, Devonian, Carboniferous, Lias, Oolite, Wealden, Chalk, Plastic clay, London clay, and Crag Formations, &c.

Mr. TENNANT gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts, illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, Models, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—SECURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON.

MR. LEIFCHILD has received instructions to SELL, at Garraway's, on TUESDAY, August 6th, that well-known and favourite EXHIBITION,

THE DIORAMA,

With the two pictures now exhibiting, and many of the celebrated pictures which have been exhibited in former years. The DIORAMA is most substantially built, and is in good repair, upwards of 10,000, having been expended in its erection and fitting-up. The situation is of first-rate importance, and is daily improving in value. The property consists of the Diorama, which is entered from Park Square, through a portico, into an entrance-hall, with pay-office and private room; the public saloon, tastefully decorated and arranged; the exhibition room, with workshops, machine-room, and several rooms on the basement. Four large rooms on the second and third floors may, at a small expense, be converted into a capital dwelling-house, fronting Park-square. The buildings cover a larger area than any similar exhibition in London, and there are two vacant plots of ground leading communicating with Albany-mews, so that the exhibition may either be continued in its present form or be easily adapted (if required) for the exposition of any other works of art on a large and grand scale. The present opportunity, therefore, is well worthy the attention of men of taste and admirers of the fine arts who have the command of capital, and may be made extremely productive at the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations for 1851, at which period it is apparent that immense advantages must accrue from holding a property of such magnitude, and capable of being applied to the most varied and important purposes. The property is held under a lease, of which 72 years were unexpired at Midsummer, 1850, at the very moderate ground-rent of 200*l.* per annum.

Descriptive particulars, with a plan of the property, may be had at the Offices of Messrs. WINTER, WILLIAMS, and Co. Solicitors, 16, Bedford-row; Messrs. SMART, BULLER, and SMART, Solicitors, 51, Lincoln's-inn fields; or of Mr. LEIFCHILD, Land and Timber Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, and 68, St. James's-street, London, who is authorized to treat with any gentleman who may be desirous of purchasing by Private Contract.

PUTNEY.—DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES, WITH ITS ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE FURNITURE, IN ONE LOT, POSSESSION OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY.

MR. LEIFCHILD has received instructions to submit to public AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, August 6, in one Lot, the UNEXPIRED LEASE of a

MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

handsomely fitted up, a two-stall stable and coach-house, also the appropriate furniture as it now stands (an inventory of which will be produced at the sale), excellent walled garden stocked with the choicest fruit trees, large and well kept lawn and flower garden. The cottage contains dining-room, large and elegantly furnished drawing-room, five bedrooms, a small bath-room, kitchen fitted with every convenience, wash-house, scullery, and excellent cellars. From the residence there are fine views of the river Thames above and below Putney-bridge, Fulham Church, and the surrounding beautiful country. The whole forming a delightful cottage residence, within easy access of London. May be viewed by cards only, to be obtained at Mr. Leifchild's offices, 62, Moorgate Street, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale of the whole by private contract.

MARIA MANNING, GEORGE
MANNING, and BLOMFIELD RUSH, taken from life during their trials, a cast in plaster of Mr. O'Connor, and a plan of the Kitchen where he was murdered, models of Standfield Hall and Potash Farm, are now added to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame TUSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.—Admission, Large Room, 1s.; Small Rooms, 6d. extra.

PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N. | William A. Guy, M.D.
Robert Cheere, Esq. | Henry Harvey, Esq. F.R.S.
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. | James Murray, Esq.
LL.D. | Philip Rose, Esq.
Charles Elliott, Esq., F.R.S. | Samuel Skinner, Esq.
Sir James Buller East, Bart. | William Thomas Thornton, Esq.
M.P. | Joseph Esdaile, Esq.
Physician—Seth Thomson, M.D.

NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Directors of this Society, with the view of meeting the wants and wishes of the large class of persons who prefer the present advantages of reduced premiums to a prospective bonus in the shape of an addition to their policies, have constructed a new scale, based on the safest and most approved data, viz. the Experience Tables, recently compiled by a Committee of Actuaries, from the records of seventeen of the leading London offices.

The Society now offers the following advantages:—
The lowest Scale of Premium which can be safely adopted.

EXAMPLE TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For one Year.	For seven Years.	For whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 15 11	0 16 6	1 13 1
30	0 18 5	0 19 6	2 2 10
40	1 2 8	1 4 10	2 18 7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted security, guaranteed by a large capital; an influential proprietary; the long standing of the office, and the satisfactory results of its business.

Facility in the settlement of claims.
Liberty to travel in any part of Europe without extra premium.

Loans equivalent to the value of the policies.
To those who desire to secure the advantages of a prospective bonus, by a small additional outlay, the deed of settlement assigns four-fifths of the profits.

Bonuses may be commuted for equivalent reductions of premium at the option of the assured, by which arrangement the amount originally assured may be kept up at a continually decreasing cost.

Insurances effected on joint as well as on single lives, for short terms or otherwise, and to meet any specified contingency.

The age of the life assured is admitted on the policy at the time of effecting the assurance, or at any other time, on production of satisfactory proof.

Every information and assistance will be given to assurers, either at the offices, No. 7, Waterloo-place, London; or by the Society's agents, established in all principal towns.

Secretary and Actuary—JEREMIAH LODGE, Esq.

RAILWAY

PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Vic. cap 40.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS

Insured against Loss of Life by Railway Accident, and Proportionate Compensation allowed in Cases of Personal Injury.

Table of Premiums.

Tickets for a Single Journey only, irrespective of distance:—
To Insure £1,000, in a 1st Class Carriage, premium 3d.
500, in a 2nd " " 2d.
200, in a 3rd " " 1d.
For the convenience of Frequent Travellers, the Company also issues Periodical Tickets.

To insure £1,000

For 1 month, premium 5s. | With the option of travelling
" 3 months, " 10s. | in any Class Carriage, and on
" 6 months, " 15s. | any Railway in the Kingdom.
" 12 months, " 20s.

These Tickets may be obtained at the Stations of most of the Railways in England and Scotland; and the Periodical Tickets likewise of the Provincial Agents, and at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Old Broad Street, London.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Rt. Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bt., M.P.,
Chairman.

HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
ADVANTAGES.

The lowest rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided among the Assured every Fifth Year.

The sum of £274,000 was added to Policies at the last Division, which produced an average Bonus of £62½ per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

Amount of Assurance Fund, £970,000. Income, £170,000 per Annum.

Loans granted on such Policies as are purchasable by the Society.

For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.
6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

THE YORKSHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established at York, 1824,

AND EMPowered BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

TRUSTEES.

LORD WENLOCK, Esq. Riccarton Park.
G. L. THOMPSON, Esq., Sheriff-Hutton Park.
ROBERT SWANN, Esq., York.

Bankers—Messrs. SWANN, CLOUGH, and Co., York.
Actuary and Secretary—Mr. W. L. NEWMAN, York.

The attention of the Public is particularly called to the terms of this Company for LIFE INSURANCES, and to the distinction which is made between MALE and FEMALE Lives.

Extract from the Table of Premiums for Insuring £100.

Age next birth-day.	A MALE.	A FEMALE.	Age next birth-day.	A MALE.	A FEMALE.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Premiums.		Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Premiums.
10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	46	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	1 7 6	1 5 4	46	3 11 6	3 3 2
15	1 9 8	1 7 6	47	4 1 9	3 13 3
16	1 11 8	1 8 10	48	4 11 6	4 2 6
20	1 14 4	1 11 6	56	5 4 0	4 14 0
23	1 17 0	1 13 8	60	6 6 0	5 12 6
26	2 0 8	1 16 2	63	7 4 0	6 9 6
30	2 5 0	1 19 2	66	8 4 0	7 10 8
33	2 8 6	2 2 10	70	10 0 4	9 7 6
36	2 13 0	2 6 4	73	11 16 2	11 2 6
40	2 19 9	2 12 0	76		13 1 9
43	3 5 3	2 17 2	80		15 12 10

* Example.—A Gentleman whose age does not exceed 30 may insure £1000, payable on his decease, for an annual payment of £22 10s.; and a Lady of the same age, can secure the same sum, for an annual payment of £19 17s. 6d. Prospectuses with the rates of premium for the intermediate ages, and every information may be had at the Head Office in York, or of any of the Agents.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are also effected by this Company, on the most moderate terms.

Agents are wanted in those Towns where no appointments have been made. Applications to be made to Mr. W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York, or to MR. HENRY DINSDALE, 12, Wellington Street, Strand, Agent for London.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London; 97, George Street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 4, College Green, Dublin.

The bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1845.	Sum payable at Death.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	13 yrs. 10 mo.	638 6 8	797 10 0	6470 16 8
5000	1 year	115 10 0	5115 10 0
1000	12 years	100 0 0	157 10 0	1257 10 0
1000	7 years	157 10 0	1157 10 0
1000	1 year	22 10 0	1022 10 0
500	12 years	50 0 0	78 15 0	628 15 0
500	4 years	45 0 0	345 0 0
500	1 year	11 8 0	311 8 0

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insurance is for life. Every information afforded on application to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Accumulative and General Assurance, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, and 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

Actuary—G. J. Farrance, Esq.
Manager of the West End Branch—James Bryden, Esq., 5, Waterloo Place.

All further information may be obtained of EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

CORPORATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY for a Perpetual Assurance Office. Incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706.—Office, 50, Fleet Street, London.

DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of William Chapman, Esq.
Devon. Richard Holmes Coote, Esq.
Benjamin John Armstrong, Charles Fildes, Esq.
John Barker, Esq. Richard Henry Golden, M.D.
Richard Bentley, Esq. James Mountague, Esq.
Francis Boot, M.D. James Pulman, Esq.
Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D.

The Amicable Society is the oldest Institution in existence for granting Assurances on Lives. There is no proprietary body, and the whole of the profits belong to the assured. Policies are granted either on the principle of an immediate participation in the surplus capital in case of death, or on the bonus principle. The bonus is appropriated every seventh year, and may be applied to the reduction of the future premiums, or surrendered for an immediate payment of money. Assurances are likewise granted for specified or fixed sums, at reduced rates of premium, and on every contingency depending on the duration of life.

THOMAS GALLOWAY, Registrar.

Publications.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL

JOURNAL (AUGUST 1.) Containing the TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS: Proposed Changes in the Society of Apothecaries: Abolition of the Apprenticeship System—The Relative Positions of Medical and Pharmaceutical Reform at the present Time—The Bill for Regulating the Sale of Poisons—Analysis of a Spring at the Orrell Colliery—Contamination of Drinking-Water with Lead—Water from Wenham Lake and Norway Ice—The Cases of Poisoning at Claremont—Lentils, Revalenta, Eralenta—The Adulteration of Inisglass—The Manufacture of Pyrolytic Acid, Pyroxylic Spirit, Acetates of Soda, Lime, Lead, and Acetic Acid (continued)—Improved Methods of Extracting Tin, Lead, &c., from other Ores—Process for Estimating the Quality of Opium—The Variable Quality and Strength of Opium—Tincture of Iodine—The Presence of Iodine in Fresh-water Plants—The Precipitation of the Colouring Matter of Sugar by a Metallic Oxide—Chlorate of Potash and other Chlorates—Copal and Copal Varnish—Show Colours for Druggists' Shop Windows—The Lagoons of Tuscany—Patent Ventilating Stoves—Epidemiological Society—Notice of the Life and Discoveries of Gay-Lussac, &c. Price 1s.

Published by John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square; Macmillan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co., Dublin.

VOLUME IX. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

RAY SOCIETY, Established 1844, for

the publication of works on NATURAL HISTORY.—A volume of Papers on BOTANY, edited by A. HENFREY, Esq., and a HISTORY of the BRITISH ENTOMOSTRACA, with thirty-six plates, mostly coloured, by Dr. BAIRD, for the year 1849, are now ready. The Society, since its establishment in 1844, has published seventeen volumes, 86 coloured, 28 plain plates, on various branches of natural history. A list of these works may be had by application to the London Secretary.

A very few complete sets of the works may be still obtained, or for any particular year.

Subscription for a single year, £1 1s.

By order of the Council,

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., Secretary.

22, Old Burlington Street, London.

THE ART-JOURNAL for AUGUST,

No. 146, contains Two highly-finished Engravings on Steel, from Pictures in the VERNON GALLERY—"A Greek Girl," after C. L. Eastlake, R.A., and "The Lake of Como," after C. Stanfield, R.A.; also an engraving on Steel, from the bas-relief of "Grief," by J. H. Foley, A.R.A. Among the literary contents will be found—"The Chemistry of Pottery Clay," by Robert Hunt; "Electrotyping applied to Art-Manufactures," by Dr. E. Braun; "The Royal Cradle," with numerous illustrations; "The Exhibition of 1851, its Errors and Dangers;" "Manufacturers versus Dealers in the Exhibition of 1851;" "Photography on Paper and on Glass," by T. A. Malone; "The Vernon Gallery at Marlborough House," &c. &c.

G. Virtue, 25, Paternoster Row.

STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY
CRADOCK & CO.

No. 48, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

By JOSEPH GUY, Jun., Magdalen Hall, Oxon.

GUY'S ROYAL VICTORIA SPELLING-BOOK, being really a First Book for Young Children; arranged upon a novel plan, and suited to the capacities of the duller learners. It combines in its useful pages a Primer, Spelling-book, and Reader, adapted to modern improvements, and suited to the growing intelligence of the age. 12mo. with superior Engravings after Harvey. Price is. handsomely bound.

GUY'S LEARNER'S POETIC TASK-BOOK, being a choice Collection of Pieces chiefly from Modern British Poets. Price is. bound and lettered.

"A more simple, and yet more desirable, book for learners we have not seen, for it is a model of simplicity, a condensation of the sweetest thoughts and purest utterances of our great poetic geniuses."—*Critic*, Oct. 1, 1849.

JOSEPH GUY'S GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG CHILDREN; written expressly for their use, and to prepare them for Guy's First and Second Geographies. With Six Maps; and interspersed with Tutor's Questions and Exercises on the Maps. Price 9d. bound; or 6d. sewed.

GUY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL GRAMMAR. 12th Edition. 1s. 6d. red.—A KEY to the Grammar and Orthography, 2s. bound.

GUY'S NEW EXERCISES in ORTHOGRAPHY, with an Expositor, correcting the Spelling and explaining the Words. 14th Edition, 18mo. 1s.

GUY'S SYNTACTICAL EXERCISES, a Companion to his Grammar. New Edition, 1s. bound.—A KEY to ditto, 1s. bound.

GUY'S OUTLINES to WALKER'S THEMES and ESSAYS. Price is. half bound.

GUY'S NEW ARITHMETICAL PLAN; or, an Improved Method of Teaching the First Four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound. To which a complete set of Arithmetical and numerous Miscellaneous Tables are added. 9th Edition, royal 18mo. 1s. bound.—A KEY to the same, 1s.

By JOSEPH GUY, Sen.

Late of the Royal Military College, Marlow.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH EXPOSITOR, a Companion to his Spelling-Book. 13th Edition, 1s. 6d. bound.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH SPELLING-BOOK, with new Cuts. 88th Edition, 12mo. 1s. 6d. bound.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH PRIMER. 25th Edition, 6d. half-bound.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH READER, with Engravings. 12th Edition, 3s. 6d. roan, lettered.

GUY'S FIRST ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 1s. bound.

GUY'S FIRST ENGLISH EXERCISES. 1s. bound.

GUY'S ELEMENTS of ANCIENT, MODERN, and BRITISH HISTORY. With Tutor's Questions. New and enlarged Editions, 12mo. 3s. 6d. each vol. roan, lettered.

"* These three volumes contain Histories of Greece, Rome, and the earlier periods of Ancient History, Modern France, Spain, Germany, Russia, and all the other Sovereign States of Europe, with China and America. The Ancient History is illustrated with a Map of the Ancient World, coloured."

GUY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. With 7 Maps, 20th Edition, royal 18mo. price 3s. red.—A KEY to the Problems and Questions, New Edition, price 1s. 6d.

GUY'S FIRST GEOGRAPHY. With Tutor's Questions at the bottom of each page. Illustrated with Six Maps. New and enlarged Edition, 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. 23rd Edition, 2s.

A TUTOR'S KEY to the above. Price 4s. 6d.

GUY'S FIRST ARITHMETIC. In Script Type, royal 8vo, useful as a Ciphering-Book and an Arithmetic, 1s. 3d. half bound.—A KEY, 3d.

GUY'S COMPLETE TREATISE of BOOK-KEEPING. New Edition, royal 18mo. 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL CIPHERING-BOOK. 10th Edition, 4to, on large post writing paper, 3s. 6d. half bound.—A KEY, 6d.

GUY'S PARENT'S FIRST QUESTION-BOOK; or, Mother's Catechism of Useful Knowledge. With Useful Cuts. New Edition, 9d. sewed; 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL QUESTION-BOOK on ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, and all Miscellaneous subjects. With a Chart of History. 9th Edition, 12mo. 4s. 6d. roan.

Cradock and Co.'s School Books, continued.

GUY'S CHART of UNIVERSAL HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY, &c., on a Sheet, and appropriately coloured. 6th Edition. Now sold for 4s.; or on a roller, or as a book, 8s.

GUY'S ELEMENTS of ASTRONOMY. 18 Plates. 6th Edition. By EDWARD RIDDLE, Esq., Master of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich. 5s. bound.

SCHOOL REGISTER OF STUDIES, &c.

FERGUSON'S UNIVERSAL SCHOLASTIC RECORD; or, Register of Studies and Conduct. For Six Months, price 6d. bound; for Three Months, 3d. This little Manual is the result of a most careful and practical examination of the plans pursued in England, Scotland, France, and America.

BENTLEY'S BRITISH CLASS-BOOK, chiefly from Modern Classical Authors, in Prose and Verse. New Edition, 4s. 6d. roan.

CHAMBERLAIN'S YOUNG SCHOLAR'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 12mo, price 2s. 6d. roan, lettered.

GUY'S SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, 16 handsome 4to. Maps, finely coloured, 5s. half bound.

OSTELL'S GENERAL ATLAS. 32 Maps, royal 4to and Index, 14s.; coloured Outlines, 18s.; full coloured, 21s.; or imperial for the Library, 14. 11s. 6d. each, half bound.

RUSSELL'S MODERN SCHOOL ATLAS. 26 4to Maps, and Index, 10s.; coloured, 12s. half bound.

RUSSELL'S CLASSICAL ATLAS. 23 4to Maps, and Index, 10s.; coloured, 12s. half bound.

RUSSELL'S ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY COMBINED. Royal 4to. 53 Maps and Plans, coloured, with Indexes, 14. 4s. half bound.

"* The perfect accuracy and beauty of the above Atlases the great attention constantly paid to the introduction of all new discoveries, and the superior adaptation of the Maps for the purposes of teaching, have long secured them a place in all respectable schools."

Just published, in One Volume post 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, price 8s., handsomely bound and gilt,

NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS;

An Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT RESEARCHES IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

BY W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., of the British Museum.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS, &c.

Athenaeum.—"Mr. Vaux's work is well executed, and he gives an accurate and interesting summary of the recent discoveries made on the banks of the Tigris."

Weekly Chronicle.—"Fresh from the perusal of its immense array of facts, couched in pure phrase, and arranged in the most lucid order, we might be accused of enthusiasm, if we say it is the ablest summary of history and modern investigation with which we are acquainted; but, as most of our readers who open its pages will admit, our praise is far from being exaggerated."

Spectator.—"One of the best historical, archaeological, and geographical compilations that has appeared."

Weekly News.—"We can safely recommend it to the perusal of our readers as the most useful work which has yet appeared upon the subject it embraces."

Standard.—"Mr. Vaux has done his part admirably. A book which we could wish to see in every 'Parlour Window.'"

Bell's Messenger.—"We never met with any book which is more likely to elucidate the historical incidents of these localities."

Economist.—"A good and popular account of the recent discoveries as well as researches in the earliest known shades of mankind, and of the explanations they supply of many doubtful and disputed points of ancient history."

Morning Advertiser.—"Mr. Vaux has rendered good service to the reading public."

Globe.—"The volume is profusely embellished with engravings of the antiquities of which it treats. We would recommend it personal to all who desire to know whatever our countrymen have done and are doing in the East."

Observer.—"A valuable addition to archaeological science and learning."

Just published, Eighth Edition, fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d.,
VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.

London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Soho,

PARLOUR LIBRARY, Vol. XLVI. This day,

DARNLEY. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Complete in one volume, price 1s. in boards, or 1s. 6d. in cloth.

The Parlour Library contains works by the following distinguished authors, price 1s. each volume in boards, or 1s. 6d. in cloth:—

Lamartine.
G. P. R. James.
Washington Irving.
Miss Mitford.
Author of "Emilia Wyndham."
La Fontaine.
Miss Austen.
W. Carleton.
George Sand.
Gerald Griffin.

Mary Howitt.
T. G. Grassan.
Madame Reybaud.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Rodolph Topffer.
Leitch Ritchie.
The O'Hara Family.
W. Meinhold.
Paul de Kock.
Alex. Dumas.

Simms and McIntyre, 13, Paternoster Row, London, and Donegal Street, Belfast; of whom prospectuses may be had on application, or free by post.

This day is published,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
No. CCCCXVIII., for AUGUST. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

Free Trade and our Cotton Manufactures.
Courtship in the Time of James the First.
Ledru Rollin on England.
A Family Feud.
Burnet's Landscape Painting in Oil.
Political and Literary Biography.
Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.
The Temple of Folly.
African Sporting.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, AND CO., 2, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

MESSRS. COCKS' NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE?

Ballad. Words by CARPENTER; the music by GEORGE BARKER, the author of "Mary Blane." 2s. 6d.
"Like the summer roses, human affections may wither and die, but only to be renewed again in all their strength; for what is life without friendship and love?"—*Vide Bernick Warder*, January 25th.

WHY WATCH the LONE, LONE

DEEP? Vocal Duet. Words by CARPENTER; music by STEPHEN GLOVER. 2s. 6d.

"Mr. Glover has produced one of the most charming duets we know, abounding in striking effects, satisfying alike to the common and to the cultivated ear. It is at the same time quite easy of execution."—*Vide Bernick Warder*, January 25th.

THE GIPSY'S LIFE is a JOYOUS

LIFE: Song. By E. FLOOD. Price 2s. 6d.
"This is a joyous, rollicking song, characteristic of the wandering race whose habits it is intended to represent. The illustrated frontispiece makes really a very pretty picture, and is only equalled by the quality of the contents behind it."—*Vide Bell's Messenger*, January 12th.

ANNIE o' the BANKS o' DEE, the

Song of the Day Dreamer. Words by Mrs. CRAWFORD; music by STEPHEN GLOVER. 2s. 6d.

TRAB, TRAB, for the PIANO; by

G. A. OSBORNE. 3s. Also, by the same eminent composer, Kicken's Schommmerlied, 2s.; La Pastorale, La Belle Nuit, Violet Mazurka, La Pinie des Forêts; What are the Wild Waves saying; Du, du, Hegst mir im Herzen, each 2s. and 3s.; and a duet for two performers on one piano, on airs from Il Barbiere, 5s.

THE MAID OF SWITZERLAND.

Words by S. FARQUHARSON, Esq., D.C.L. Composed for Sims Reeves, Esq., by J. H. TULLY. Illustrated by a beautiful view of Lucerne, 2s. 6d. Also, by the same Author, Where the Weary are at Rest, The Man of Men, and, Art thou Changed; each, 2s. Also, now ready, Parts 1 to 34 of Warren's Chanters' Hand Guide, price 2d. each, or in One Volume, 5s.

POPULAR SONGS, by C. E. HORN.

"Come, buy my Roses: All things love thee, so do I; Keep 'mid the battle's rage; The time I regret; and Cherry ripe; 2s. each. Vocal duets, by the same composer—Fairly Vale Bells, two treble voices; ditto equal voices, Pretty Maiden, why wander alone; and, The Master and Scholar, Fioravante's celebrated singing lesson.

HERBSTBLUMEN; or, the Flowers

of Autumn Waltzes, by LABITZKY. Piano, 3s. These lovely waltzes were performed at Windsor Castle by the Queen's private band, and in the presence of Her Most Excellent Majesty. Also, by Labitzky, Fridensboten, Fliegenderblater, Egerlander, Der Morgenster, Rheinfahrt, and Die Grenzboten waltzes, 3s. each; and his Rocooco and Frischer Muth polkas; ditto California and Seelbrunner galops.

HAMILTON'S DICTIONARY OF

3,500 MUSICAL TERMS, 32nd edition. By J. BISHOP, upwards of 200 pages, price 1s. 15th edition of Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte, fingered by Czerny, 4s.; and 20th edition of Clarke's Catechism of Music, 1s.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUC-

TIONS for the PIANO, with 57 Airs and Preludes, 40 Exercises, and 12 Chants, fingered by Czerny, large folio edition, price only 4s.

"The cheapness of the present work, combined with the matter, has left all competitors with it in the background."—*Vide Era*.

WARREN'S CHANTER'S HAND

GUIDE.—Parts 1 to XXIV, each 2d. His elegant and very superior edition of Dr. Boyce's Cathedral Music, 1,300 large folio pages, portrait of the Doctor, and Memoirs of the Authors, in 3 vols., price £6 6s.; and his very easy Organ Tutor, 4s.

TWENTIETH EDITION OF

CLARKE'S CATECHISM OF THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, designed for the assistance of Teachers of the Pianoforte; very much enlarged by the Author (107 pages, 18mo), price only 1s.; postage free, 1s. 6d.

CHIME AGAIN, CHIME AGAIN,

BEAUTIFUL BELLS: a Ballad. By R. BISHOP. Price 2s.

"Chime again, chime again, beautiful bells,
Now thy soft melody floats on the wind,
Bursting at intervals over the sails,
Leaving a train of reflections behind."

"The music is sweetly appropriate to the words, which are beautiful. They were written by a young lady on the occasion of her hearing on deck the chimes of bells in the distance, as the vessel was moving away from her native land."—*Vide Innis and Clare Journal*, January 25th.

NEW DANCES, by CAMILLE

SCHUBERT, for the Pianoforte:—La Premier Bal d'Emma, valse brillante; La Reine des Génies valse; Les Soirées Parisiennes, trois redowas; Les Magiciennes, trois polkas; Polka Turque, Polka Mazurka; une Couronne de Polka—book 1, Fleurs de Noblesse; book 2, Fleurs d'Innocence; Quadrille Louis XV.; le Chevalier Bayard, quadrille Chevaleresque; Les Talismans, 2me., quadrille fantastique; Les Petits Saltimbanques, petit quadrille; 2s. and 3s.; and a piano duet on airs from Don Juan, 4s.

CATHEDRAL MUSIC.—MAR-

BECK'S BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, for voice or in union, by R. JAMES, 3s.; Tallis's Order of the Daily Service, by John Bishop, 6s.; Boyce's Cathedral Music, a new edition, with Organ Accompaniment, by J. Warren, 1,300 large folio pages, in three vols., £6 6s.

ON THE THEORY OF MUSIC.—

CZERNY'S NEW SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL COMPOSITION, in 3 vols. folio, op. 600, 31s. 6d. each, translated by JOHN BISHOP, published under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, is now ready for delivery.

SAVE ME, O GOD! Music by

GEORGE BARKER. 2s. 6d. This is one of the sweetest morceaux of sacred song that we have met with from the pen of so eminent an author as that of "Llewellyn's Ride," "Fleur de Marie," &c.

CLARE'S PSALMODY is now com-

pleted, in 12 Books. 3s. each; or in four volumes, in whole cloth boards, 9s. each. Clare's 100 Psalms, without words, 4s.; and his Easy Guide to Chanting, 3s.

CZERNY'S ROYAL PIANOFORTE

SCHOOL, op. 500, in four large volumes folio, in whole cloth boards, 31s. 6d. each. Each volume forms a complete work. His Ten Letters addressed to a Young Lady on Learning the Piano, 4s.; ditto, on Thorough Bass, 6s.; Key to ditto, 4s.

KALKBRENNER'S LAST WORK,

i. e., A TREATISE ON HARMONY for the PIANIST. Translated from the original by R. LINCOLN COCKS. 12s.

HAMILTON'S ART of TUNING

PIANOFORTES, fourth edition, by WARREN, 1s. 6d.; new edition of his Musical Grammar, 3s.; Hamilton's Five Musical Catechisms, each 2s. and 3s. Now ready, gratis and post free, a Select List of New Music for all Instruments.

THE LANCERS' QUADRILLES,

93rd edition. Pianoforte solo, 3s.; duets, 4s.; ditto, harp and piano, 5s.

ORGAN MUSIC:—Rinck's First

Three Months at the Organ, a new work, 8s.; John Bishop's improved edition of Rinck's Organ School, 36s., or in six books each 7s. 6d.; Czerny's fingered edition of J. S. Bach's 48 Preludes and 48 Fugues, 31s. 6d., and his Art of Fugue, 21s.; Warren's very easy Tutor, 4s.; his Hints to Organists, 3s.; and Herzog's Practical Organist, in 18 books, each 3s. 6d.

COCKS' EDITIONS of HANDEL'S

MESSIAH (from Mozart's score), Israel in Egypt, Acls and Galatea, the Te Deum, the four Coronation Anthems, and Judas Macabees; Haydn's Creation, elegant large folio editions, arranged by John Bishop, each 12s. and 15s.; the Seasons, by Clementi, 21s.; Beethoven's Mount of Olives, and Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Warren, each 12s.; and Warren's Chanters' Hand Guide, 1 to 24, each 2d.

COCKS' EDITION of SPOHR'S

SCHOOL, 31s. 6d.; ditto Campagnoli's, translated by John Bishop, 26s.; Rodó, Baillot, and Kreutzer's ditto, 10s. 6d.; Baillot's ditto, for violoncello, 12s.; Paganini's ditto, 12s.; Otto's Work on the Violin, 3s.; Dabourg's ditto, 5s.; Corelli's 12 Solos, 10s. 6d.; ditto Trios, 24s. All the quartets, quintets, and trios, by Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart.

COCKS' EDITION of JOHN

SEBASTIAN BACH'S 48 PRELUDES and 48 FUGUES, fingered by Czerny, 31s. 6d.; ditto, Art of Fugue, 21s.; Vol. 1 of his Pedal Organ Works, 15s.; Rinck's Great School for the Organ, Edited by S. Wesley and John Bishop, 36s.; Handel's 12 Choruses for pedal organs, each 2s. 6d.; Wesley's Psalms and Hymns for ditto, 10s. 6d.; Warren's Hints, 3s.; ditto Interludes, 5s.; and his Parochial Chant Book, 5s.

VIOLIN MUSIC:—Haydn's Quartets

for two violins, tenor and bass, in four thick volumes, with Portrait of the Author, and catalogue thematicque (the only complete edition), price six guineas; a complete edition of Beethoven's 17 Quartets, by M. Ronselet, six guineas; complete edition of Mozart's 10 Quartets, two guineas; complete edition of his six Quintets, two guineas; a new edition of Spohr's Great Viola School, by J. Bishop, 31s. 6d.; Campagnoli's ditto, 26s.

WALLACE'S SCOTCH AIRS for the

PIANOFORTE, 3s. each:—The Keel Row—Logie o' Buchan—Ye Banks and Braes—Highland Mary—Jock o' Hazeldean—Comin' thro' the Rye—Blue Bells of Scotland—Scots wha hae—Wandering Willie—and the Yellow hair'd Laddie.

WALLACE'S IRISH MELODIES

for the PIANO, 3s. each.—Oh, leave me to my sorrow—The Soldier's Greeting—The Bard's Legacy—The Harp that once—Go where glory waits thee—My Lodging is on the cold ground—and The Last Rose of Summer.

SCHOOL MUSIC.—Sixteenth Edition

of Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Piano, 4s.; his Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 1s.; his Catechism on Singing, 3s.; ditto of Thorough Bass, 2s.; ditto Organ, 3s.; ditto Violin, 1s.; Clare's Psalmody, 12 books, 3s. each; Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music; Warren's Psalmody, 12 books, each 2d.; and his Chanters' Hand-Guide, in one vol., 2s., or in 34 parts, 2d. each.

R. COCKS AND CO., NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON,

PUBLISHERS TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

THIRD SERIES.

Just published, in One very large volume of 850 pages, double columns; square crown 8vo., price One Guinea.

SOUTHEY'S COMMON-PLACE-BOOK. Edited by Mr. Southey's Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WALTER, B.D. Third Series, being ANALYTICAL READINGS, and forming a Volume complete in itself.

THE CONTENTS COMPRISE ANALYTICAL READINGS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND COPIOUS EXTRACTS, OF WORKS IN

1. English Civil History.
2. English Ecclesiastical History.
3. Anglo-Irish History.
4. French History.
5. French Literature.
6. Miscellaneous Foreign Civil History.
7. General Ecclesiastical History.
8. Historical Memoirs.
9. Ecclesiastical Biography.
10. Miscellaneous Biography.
11. Correspondence.
12. Voyages and Travels.
13. Topography.
14. Natural History.
15. Divinity.
16. Literary History.
17. Miscellaneous Literature.
18. Miscellanies.

By the same Editor, uniform with the above,

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE-BOOK. First Series—CHOICE PASSAGES. New Edition, price 18s.

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE-BOOK. Second Series—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. Price 18s.

* * * The Fourth and concluding Series—comprising ORIGINAL MEMORANDA, Literary and Miscellaneous, accumulated by Mr. Southey in the whole course of his personal and literary career—is now in the press.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

NEW ELEMENTARY GREEK WORK BY MR. C. D. YONGE.

Just published, in 12mo, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

EXERCISES IN GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. For the use of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, and King's College, London. By C. D. YONGE, B.A.

By the same Author,

A NEW ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON; containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of good authority. Post 4to, price 21s.

A NEW LATIN GRADUS; containing every Word used by the Poets of good authority. For the use of Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Harrow, and King's College, London. Post 8vo, price 9s.

EXERCISES FOR LATIN VERSES out of "OWN SENSE." (Used at Eton.) 12mo, price 4s. 6d.

EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. For the use of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, and King's College, London. 12mo, price 5s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE ALBERT.

Now ready, Vol. II., royal 8vo, cloth boards, price £1 5s.

THE ROYAL PHRASEOLOGICAL FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By J. C. TAYLER, French master, Eton College. French-English Part.

Vol. I., containing the French-English part, may be had of all booksellers.

"The work before us is so far superior to all previous Dictionaries of the same languages, as to be certain of superseding them sooner or later."—*Athenæum*.

Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, Soho Square.

Re-issue, in Twelve Monthly Parts, at 3s. 6d. each, of the

BRITISH FRESHWATER ALGÆ, their History, &c. By ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.B., F.L.S. Containing Descriptions and Coloured Delineations of nearly 500 Species, including the Desmidiæ and Diatomaceæ. With an Appendix and additional Plants.

"The figures contained in Mr. Hassall's work will be found of the utmost value to the student of this curious tribe of plants."—*Annals of Natural History*.
"We regard these volumes as an important contribution to science."—*Athenæum*.

Part I. was published on the First of August.

S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street; and H. Baillière, 219, Regent Street, London.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
THE TRUE RELIGION. By the celebrated JOHN EVELYN. Now First Published from the Original MS. 2 vols., 21s.

"This work is one likely to contribute in no small degree, especially at the present day, to the healing of existing differences, and to the vindication of the principles of our Church alike against Romish superstition and latitudinarian unbelief."—*John Bull*.

II.
GERMANIA; ITS COURTS, Camps, and People. By the Baroness BLAZE DE BURY. 2 vols. 8vo. (Just ready.)

This work will comprise a complete picture of the various courts, camps, and people of the continent, as they appear amidst the wreck of the recent revolutions. The author possessed peculiar facilities for acquiring exclusive information on the topics treated of. She succeeded in penetrating into provinces and localities rarely visited by tourists, and still glowing with the embers of civil war, and followed the army of Prussia in Germany, of Russia in Hungary, and of Radetzky in Italy. Her pages teem with the sayings and doings of almost all the illustrious characters, male and female, whom the events of the last two years have brought into European celebrity; combined with graphic views of the insurrectionary struggles, sketches of the various aspects of society, and incidents of personal adventure.

III.
THE YEAR-BOOK OF THE COUNTRY; or, THE FIELD, THE FOREST, and THE FIRESIDE. By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of "The Book of the Seasons," &c. 1 vol., with illustrations, 10s. 6d. bound.

IV.
PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT. A NEW NOVEL. By MRS. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

V.
LIGHTS and SHADES OF MILITARY LIFE. Edited by Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Commander-in-Chief in India. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d. and.

VI.
THE WANDERER IN ITALY, SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, and SPAIN. By ADOLPHUS T. TROLLOPE, Esq., Author of "A Summer in Brittany," &c. 1 vol., 10s. 6d. bound.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

CHART'S LAW OF CORPORATIONS IN GENERAL.

This day is published, One Vol. royal 8vo, £1 6s. boards.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the LAW OF CORPORATIONS in general, as well Aggregate as Sole; including Municipal Corporations; Railway, Banking, Canal, and other Joint Stock and Trading Bodies; Deans and Chapters; Universities; Colleges; Schools; Hospitals; with Quasi Corporations Aggregate, as Guardians of the Poor, Churchwardens, Churchwardens and Overseers, &c.; and also Corporations Sole, as Bishops, Deans, Canons, Archdeacons, Parsons, &c. By JAMES GRANT, of the Middle Temple, Esq.

London: Butterworths, Law Booksellers and Publishers, 7, Fleet Street.

DR. KNOX ON RACE.

Just published, in post 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

THE RACES OF MEN: a Fragment. By ROBERT KNOX, M.D.; illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Immediately, in 2 vols. 8vo, price 28s., with plates,

LONDON and its CELEBRITIES: being a Second Series of "Literary and Historical Memorials of London." By J. HENNEAGE JESSE, Esq., Author of "England under the Court of the Stuarts," &c.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty.

PENNY MAPS.

Just published, Part I., of A NEW
SERIES OF MAPS,

IN LARGE QUARTO,

PRICE ONE PENNY EACH MAP, PLAIN,

AND

TWOPENCE WITH THE BOUNDARIES COLOURED.

CHEAP AND GOOD MAPS are one of the wants of the time. All classes have an interest that the information supplied by maps should be accurate and full, but in no department of publication has it been found so difficult to bring the latest results of enterprise and science within the reach of all ranks of the people. It is now proposed to make that attempt in a series of PENNY MAPS.

The Penny Maps will be on a scale to admit of all the most recent discoveries. This will render them of the highest value in FAMILIES and SCHOOLS, while, as the name implies, they will be published at a price to bring them really within the reach of WORKING MEN, to whom it is daily becoming more and more essential that they should possess the advantages of such instruction.

They will be on large quarto paper, each map measuring eleven inches and a quarter by eight inches and three-quarters, exclusive of the margin, and will be so drawn and marked, in distinct scales, as at once to exhibit the comparative sizes of different countries. They will be printed by the printing machine, without the aid of which, by means of a recent invention, it would have been impossible to combine the degree of CHEAPNESS and EXCELLENCE aimed at.

The construction and engraving of the Maps has been entrusted to Mr. JOSEPH WILSON LOWRY, F.R.G.S., whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of design, the clearness, precision, and beauty of effect, with which they will be executed.

The series will comprise about One Hundred Penny Maps which will admit of all the most important countries being given on enlarged scales.

A Part, comprising Four Maps (any of which may be had separate), will be published on the First of every Month, in a Wrapper, price 4d. plain and 8d. coloured. In the Coloured Edition the boundaries of all the maps drawn on the same scale will be printed in the same colour, and the ready comparison of various countries will be thus greatly facilitated. As the colouring also will be effected by the printing machine, the most perfect accuracy and completeness of outline may be relied on.

PART I. WILL CONTAIN

DENMARK—HOLLAND & BELGIUM—
and HUNGARY, in Two MAPS.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY

CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

EDINBURGH: J. MENZIES. GLASGOW: T. MURRAY.

DUBLIN: J. M'GLASHAN.

And Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

London: Printed by THOMAS CHOATE SAVILL, at his Printing-office, No. 4, Chandos Street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex; and published by WILLIAM DANIEL GEARY, of No. 179, Albany Road, Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, at the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 3, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, August 3, 1850.